INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

NAVAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIV NO. 270 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Rebels Withdraw With Heavy Losses

Govt. Forces Defy Machine-gun Fire

Capture Thousands Of Rifles And 200 Civil Guards

MEASURES FOR SAFETY OF CIVIL POPULATION

MADRID, November 12.

A small group of Moroccans, entirely surrounded by Government forces, are now undergoing a grim seige in Casa De Camp.

The Moors were isolated after a desperate night battle in which the Insurgents are reported to have utilised the best infantry supported by the artillery and tanks, but Government troops repulsed the attackers.

HEAVY LOSSES

Later the Government force, reinforced by two fresh battalions, violently counter attacked forcing the Insurgents to withdraw with heavy losses.

It is stated that bodies of Legionaries and Moroccans littered the ground, while Government troops captured 200 Civil Guards and thousands of rifles.

The Moors are well-armed with automatic weapons, but it is believed that artillery bombardment and firing from high buildings will compel eventual surrender. This insurgent artillery was more in evidence to-day. Its reverberations shook the whole Capital.

Sgr. Delvayo, Foreign Minister, has returned to Madrid from Valencia and is now intensively examining the situation in co-operation with the Defence Committee.

FOR CIVILIANS' PROTECTION

The Diplomatic Corps have offered to assist the Defence Committee in all matters relating to the safety of the civil population and formed a Commission under the chairmanship of the Mexican Ambassador with the British and Argentinian Charge d'Affairs as "Assessors."—Reuter

Driven Back

MADRID, Nov. 12.

Artillery and machine gun fire is unceasing in the outskirts of the city.

Insurgents have reached the bridge crossing the River Manzanares near the part of Madrid famous for its dancehalls and beergardens but are unable to cross. The Northern Railway line traverses the river at this point.

Meanwhile, insurgents advanced to Casades Compo on the right flank but were eventually driven back after a fierce struggle.

Baseless Reports

A communique says that the reports that the north station has been captured or set fire to by the artillery bombardment are baseless and adds that rain has made infantry movements more difficult but Government forces have not yielded much territory and have actually advanced a mile towards the village of Villa Verda.

Resistace Weakening

TOLEDO, Nov. 12.

It is understood that the insurgent line has now reached the outskirts of the University City which is the nearest point to Madrid but the forces have not yet entered Madrid proper.

Nevertheless, the resistance of the Militia to the Insurgent advance is stated to be clearly weakening.

Franco's Brother In Italy

NAPLES, Nov. 12.

Maj. Ramon Franco, the General's brother, has arrived here "en route" to Rome but refuses to disclose the reason for his visit.

In answer to a question regarding the Spanish Insurgent's plan for the future he declared that they wanted a National Government which would ensure tranquillity. The resolution followed no party lines and was not Catholic. The new Government would be military at first and then organised on a corporative basis as that of Italy.—

Preparing For Big Push

Seville: Preparations for a big Insurgent 'push' are reported by the insurgent broadcast which states that the Seventeenth Division has consolidated its position in readiness for a new attack and claims that two Government counter attacks were repulsed yesterday.

Rebel Stronghold Bombed

Barcelona: Ten Government planes from Alicante bombed the Insurgent stronghold Palma Majorca, according to the reports from Valencia.

Earlier.

TILL MADRID SURRENDERS

LISBON, Nov. 12.

The bombardment of Madrid will continue until the city surrenders, declared General Franco in an interview quoted by the Lisbon Radio Club.

"Madrid will have to be destroyed district by district, no matter how much I regret it."—Reuter.

An earlier Madrid cable states:

The shelling of Madrid renewed to-day with increasing intensity, telephones Reuter's Correspondent.

He declares that shells exploded on all parts of the city. Insurgent batteries still occupy the same positions held in the past two days, indicating that Government troops have only succeeded in holding up the enemy advance.

The optimistic talk regarding the progress of the operations appearing in the press is not reflected in the pessimistic attitude of the inhabitants who only venture from their homes when compelled to do so.

The inhabitants, generally, are apathetic regarding the reports of Government successes in the provinces, while newspapers publish adverse comments in connection with the departure of Government and Municipal officials from the Capital.

LONDON: Nov. 12.

Mr. Baldwin announced in the House of Commons that the House would consider on Tuesday next the Instruments of Instruction for the Governors of the Provinces and Burma.—Reuter.

Travancore's Bold Lead To Country

NO BILATERAL TRADE PACTS

Sir Frank Noyce Prefers Multilateral Agreements For India

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 12.

"I know it is not at present a popular view, but I am certain it is a sound view that it is rather the old-fashioned multilateral trade agreement than the new-fangled system of bilateral agreements that will give a greater measure of assistance," said Sir Frank Noyce, Industries Member, Government of India, in the course of his address in opening the Travancore Economic Conference this afternoon.

Sir Frank added:—To a country like India which lived mainly by export of raw materials and foodstuffs and normally had to export more than she imported, nothing was more important than resumption of unfettered international trade. This was generally realised but what was not realised by Indian advocates of bilateral agreements was the fact that India generally exported more to other countries than she imported from them and that this placed India in a definitely weak position as a negotiating country.

Sir Frank said that the much-criticised Ottawa Agreement had been of some benefit to Travancore in respect of the coir industry.

JOBLESS PROBLEM

Sir Frank finally referred to the unemployment problem among the middle classes and observed that rapid industrialisation had been offered by many as a panacea for it but he was convinced that those who relied on it for effective solution were relying on a broken reed. Sir Frank referred to the Sapru Committee recommendation that the essence of the problem lay in reorganising the entire educational system.

The speaker said he would like to see every University in India with a strong appointments Board on the lines of those which had done such excellent work in placing graduates of Oxford and Cambridge—Boards to which employers could turn with the confidence that their wants would be supplied.—A.P.

Rugby Union Matches

LONDON: Nov. 12.

Following is the result of the match played under the Rugby Union rules:—Cambridge University 9, Dublin University 8.—Reuter.

State Temples Thrown Open To All Hindus

TRIVANDRUM: Nov. 12.

The throwing open of all the temples controlled by the State to all classes of Hindus in Travancore, thus giving full rights of temple-entry to all Hindus in the State, is announced in a proclamation, issued over the Sign Manual of the Maharaja of Travancore to-day on the occasion of His Highness' twenty-fifth birthday.

It is understood that his reform, which is characterised as the greatest in Hinduism since Ramanuja's days, has met with the approval of some important Hindu religious dignitaries of the State, whose co-operation is utilised in the ceremonies conducted in the temples of the State. By this decision all Government-controlled temples in Travancore will be thrown open to all classes of Hindus.

It is expected that the repercussions of this decision on the rest of India will be great and far-reaching.—A. P.

NO RACES ON SATURDAY

There will be no racing on Saturday next in Bombay owing to the bad weather prevailing in the city, says a message from the Associated Press.

KARAIKUDI CONFERENCE

Sardar Patel Will Preside

KARAIKUDI, Nov. 12.

The Karaikudi District Conference will be held at Kanadukathan on the 20th instant under the presidency of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has been invited to open it.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will hoist the National Flag.—United Press.

PEASANTS & CONGRESS

Candidates Must Pledge Support To Charter Of Their Demands

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

The special Andhra Peasants' Conference which met at Kautaram under the presidency of Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., resolved to advise the peasants to demand from every Congress candidate for the forthcoming elections to the Reformed Provincial Legislatures, who seeks their franchise a pledge that he would try his best to implement the Peasants' Charter of Minimum Demands.

The conference resolved that every peasant was at liberty to ask for such a pledge form containing the photos of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Peasants' leaders, and the candidate, duly filled in and signed by the candidate.

At the same time the Conference advised the peasants to support only the Congress candidates and warned against supporting any non-Congress Party candidate.—United Press

NOBEL PRIZE FOR U. S. DRAMATIST

(SPECIAL CABLE).

STOCKHOLM: Nov. 12.

The Swedish Academy has awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature to the American dramatist, Mr. Eugene Oneill.

(Eugene Gladstone Oneill born in 1888, was educated at Princeton and Harvard Universities. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; Irish Academy of Letters; Litt. D. of the Yale University. Formerly he was engaged in commerce and has spent two years at sea.

Following are some of his popular works:—"Moon of the Caribues" and other plays of the sea; "Beyond the Horizon," "Diff'rent," "Emperor Jones," "The Straw," "Gold," "Hairy Ape," "Welded," "The Fountain," "Desire Under the Elms," "Marco Millions," "Lazarus Laughed," "Strange Interlude," "Dynamo," "Ah, Wilderness," "Days Without End," "Great God Brown.").

ROYAL COMMISSION OPENS SITTING

JERUSALEM: Nov. 12.

The Royal Commission held its opening session this afternoon.—Reuter.

Frontier Council Stultifies Itself

Votes For Continuation Of Ban On Leader

PESHAWAR, Nov. 12.

The Frontier Council rejected by 20 votes against 8 Mr. Abdul Qaiyum's resolution recommending that Government should remove all restrictions against Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, allow him unconditional entry into the Frontier and unconditional participation in the coming election to the provincial Assembly.

LAW AND ORDER AGAIN!

The Home Member said that Government was attempting to fulfil the primary function of the maintenance of law and order. The "Red-Shirts" were being prepared not for a constitutional struggle but for war of independence to which they resorted in 1930-31.—A. P.

NO REMOVAL OF BAN

Five Congress Leaders Debarred From Standing For Election

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Maulvis Ashrafuddin Choudhury and Abdul Malek, Kazi Shamsuddin Khadem, Maulvi Taru Mian and Mr. Basanta Kumar Majumdar, all of whom had suffered imprisonment exceeding two years in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement in 1932 are debarred from contesting the ensuing elections to the Bengal Legislative Assembly as the Governor-in-Council has informed them that their disqualification under section 69(1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, cannot be removed.

In this connection it may be noted that all of them besides being prominent Congress workers are known to be active members of District Peasants' Organisations.—United Press.

SOVIET POLICE CHIEF SHOT DEAD?

BERLIN: Nov. 12.

According to the Moscow correspondent of the Nazi "Angriff," the Soviet Secret Police Chief, M. Soskowski, has been shot on a charge of plotting against the life of M. Stalin.

M. Soskowski is described as the head of the Polish Department of the Soviet Secret Police.—Reuter.

ECHO OF BIHAR BAN IN COMMONS

LONDON, Nov. 12.

In the Commons, Mr. Gallacher drew attention to the fact that the Bihar Government had forbidden two workers, Messrs. Mitra and Santiram Mandal who were deputed by the Railwaymen's Federation to organise railwaymen in Jamalpur to enter the province of Bihar.

Mr. Butler replied that these men were closely connected with "Communist" Unions in Bengal which had been declared unlawful. The Bihar Government was satisfied that their operations would be "Communistic" and not in the nature of legitimate Trade Unionists.

GAS MASKS FOR BRITONS.

Mr. Lloyd, Under-Secretary, Home Office, told the Commons that the Government factory was expected to produce two million gas masks a month which would be issued free to the general public in emergency. Substantial stocks of components have already been produced and large-scale assembly will begin shortly.—Reuter's Special.

MEETING PLACE FOR EMPIRE

Duke Of York Opens New Headquarters Of Royal Society

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: Nov. 12.

The new headquarters of the Royal Empire Society in Northumberland Avenue was opened by the Duke of York, who read a message from the King in which His Majesty said he was sure the building would prove a worthy meeting place of people from all parts of the Empire and he looked forward to visiting the premises in the near future.

On behalf of the King, the Duke handed the Chairman Sir Archibald Weigall, a cheque for £100, towards the cost of a clock at the entrance hall.

NEW FLEET OF 'PLANES

12 Large Liners For Empire Route?

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: Nov. 12.

The Imperial Airways announce that twelve large monoplane airliners are being built for use on the Continental and Trunk Empire air routes.

They will have an average top-speed of 200 miles an hour. The total loaded weight will be about 20 tons. The machines on the Empire routes will seat 27 with 20 sleeping berths.

The machines will probably start operating in spring.

STOP PRESS

SPANISH GOVT. SUCCESSES.

MADRID: Nov. 12.

It is semi-officially claimed that Government Forces have re-occupied Getafe and other villages in the neighbourhood.—Reuter.

OTHER NOBEL PRIZES.

STOCKHOLM: Nov. 12.

The Nobel Prize for Physics has been divided between Professors V. F. Hess, Innsbruck University and Carl David Anderson of the Californian Institute of Technology.

The Chemistry Prize is awarded to Professor Peter Debye, Berlin, for his contribution to the knowledge of structure of the molecule.—Reuter.

ROME: Nov. 12.

It is now learned that twenty were killed and forty injured in the flying disaster near Terracina.

The plane fell on the houses of the village of Rocca Gorgia, which were set on fire.—Reuter.

Muslim Divines Favour Compromise

Advise Co-Religionists Not To Endanger Lives

The Fatwas from eight different Ulemas (Muslim divines) from different parts of India on the question of Byculla Masjid-Sabha Mandap dispute should be sent to the Government of Bombay for any necessary action that they might like to take on them.

The above decision was arrived at a meeting of Muslim citizens of Bombay convened by the Muslim Peace and Relief Committee on Thursday. More than two hundred Mussalmans were present at the meeting at Kolsa Mohalla. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim was in the chair.

The meeting commenced deliberations at 3 p.m. and by 5-30, when they adjourned for fifteen minutes, the eight Fatwas of the Ulema, including those of Moulvi Kifayatulla; Moulana Kutubuddin Abdul Wali of Faranghimahal; Moulvi Hashmatali, Moulvi Ibrahim including two from Bareilly were read one after another.

Then a discussion over the Fatwas ensued and Muslim leaders gave their views as to what should be done.

COMPROMISE FAVOURED

It would appear that Moulvi Kifayatulla's Fatwa and that of Moulvi Kutbuddin practically agree with each other. It is maintained by them that what was not in practice before at the Temple should not be allowed to go on now. At the same time they are also of the opinion that in the present case some compromise on the basis of regulating playing of music not to coincide with the Muslim prayers, should be effected. In any case they advise Mussalmans not to come in conflict with the forces of Law and endanger lives.

The gist of the other Fatwas seemed to be that no music should be allowed before mosques at any time and there could be no question of arriving at any compromise on that question. It however, Government allowed music in front of the Mosque, Muslims should protest against such an act, but should not oppose the Forces of Law and be in any way responsible for any bloodshed.

Riot News On Page 8

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No ..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted 15 Ticket Collectors, 10 Clerks for Railway. Apply with four annas stamps. Box 7252. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Lady Doctor L.C.P.S., for small State in Kathiawar, Pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 p.m. by periodical increments. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 4284 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduates, trained or untrained Science Graduates with Physics, Chemistry for Higher Standards for Bombay Presidency. Apply Box. 7260, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted one Muslim Clerk to attend to cash counter in Restaurant. Pay Rs. 45 per month. Cash deposit Rs. 300. Apply Box No. 7262, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for Piecegoods Dept. of Import Firm, a young Accounts Clerk, knowing local languages. Starting salary Rs. 80 per month. Those prepared to furnish satisfactory references and deposit Rs. One Thousand cash security, and able to join immediately, need only apply, giving full particulars of age, caste, etc., to Box 7259, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: An experienced G.D.A., or a qualified Accountant, terms and prospects good: also B.Com. or B.A., and Matriculates. Apply in own handwriting, salary according to qualifications, to Box No. 56, Ahmedabad. (4295).

Wanted graduates strong in English, capable of handling matric class to fill two vacancies in the Modasa High School from 23-11-36. English (Hons.) or B.T. or S.T.C preferred. Apply with testimonials, pay, age, etc., to the Chairman, Managing Committee, Modasa Education Society, Modasa (Dist. Ahmedabad.) (7196).

Wanted a highly qualified and experienced Miller for a big Roller Flour Mill to be erected shortly at Gujranwala for technical advice with a view to future employment. Apply sharp stating terms to Ram Singh Bajaj, Iron Merchant, Gujranwala (Punjab). (7249).

27. HOTELS

Dave Hindu Hotel, Mahableshwar, Recently reputed at Matheran, started on this higher level hill. Same expert management. Excellent situation. For Diwali concession Rs. 2 per day. Inquire Dave Sweet Mart, Grant Road Dadar. Phone. 42919. 7246.

44. MEDICAL.

Without Operation and Drugs.— Appendicitis, Epilepsy, Insanity, Eczema, Diabetes, Hysteria, Leucorrhoea. Perfectly cured. Free Prospectus in English, Urdu, Hindi or interview. Dr. R. R. Khetli, New Delhi. (7010).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted a loan of Rs. 8,000 on 5 Brand New Motor Cars. Apply Box No. 7255, "Bombay Chronicle".

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted for an Established Life Insurance Company, Chief Agents for Central India. Apply stating Terms and Experience. Box No. 7257, "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

B. S. N. CO.'S PLEASURE CRUISES

IT IS NOTIFIED that owing to continued inclement weather the Pleasure Cruises advertised during the "DIVALI" Holidays including Sunday 15th instant, are CANCELLED.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
100, Frere Road.
Bombay, 12th November, 1936.
4308

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.,
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Public Notices.

THE CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on FRIDAY, 20th November, 1936, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1936.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend out of the proposed "Equalization of Dividend Account."
3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board.
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.
Bombay 4th November, 1936.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th November to 28th November, 1936, both days inclusive.

N. B.—The Dividend as sanctioned by the Meeting will be paid on and after Monday the 30th day of November 1936 at the Registered Office of the Company to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 12th November, 1936.

Dividend Warrants will be duly posted to the Shareholders.
4302.

UNITED ENGINEERING CORPN.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Due to business expansion and for the convenience of our Patrons, our Bombay Offices and Radio Show-rooms will move, on November 14th, into spacious premises in Datoobhoy Building, New Queen's Road, facing Charni Road Gardens. The latest models of RAP and LUMOPHON Radios, Components of Leading Makes, Public Speech Amplifiers, and many novelties like Sponge Rubber Floorings, Respirator Cushions, etc. will be on display for public inspection. We strive to offer here still better service and greater values to all our Patrons whose continued patronage is alone responsible for this progress.

Our Calcutta address is 29, Dalhousie Square West.
4291.

WANTED.

TEMPORARY AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST FOR BURMA.

1. Candidates must be British subjects of good character and sound physique, age not to exceed 35 years on 30th June, 1936, except in the case of candidates with exceptional qualifications.
2. Qualifications required:—Honours degree in Chemistry of a British University and a pass in the Examination in Agricultural Chemistry by the Institute of Chemistry, London. Research experience will be regarded as an additional qualification.
3. Selected candidate will be employed on research work in the Agricultural College, Mandalay, and may also be required to lecture to students.
4. The appointment will be on agreement for three years terminable on six months notice on either side. Pay will be offered according to the qualifications of the successful candidate but will in no case exceed Rs. 750. There is no prospect of permanent employment.
5 The successful candidate if selected in India, will get first class passage for himself and family from his place of residence to Mandalay (the headquarters) and return; leave will be admissible according to the Burma Leave Rules applicable to temporary officers.
6. Candidates will have to appear for a personal interview at a suitable place, if necessary, and before a Medical Board for examination.
7 Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support from Government officers or other persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment.
8. Applications on printed forms obtainable from the Registrar, Forest Secretariat, Rangoon, will be received up to the 15th December, 1936.

TIN TUT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Forest Department.
Rangoon.
The 2nd November, 1936.
4296.

Public Notices.

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 17TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 24 Mangalore Street, (Frere Road), Fort Bombay, on FRIDAY, 20th November, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1935.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th November, 1936 to 26th November, 1936, both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board,
SHARIFF HASSUM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1936.
4305

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
And
In the matter of the ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD. (In Vol. Liqn.).

F. PORTLOCK and Another
.... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for an Order directing the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company to distribute as and by way of further or supplemental dividend the moneys in their hands amongst the shareholders of the said Company who have, upto now, come forward to claim the dividends declared after providing for the Liquidators' costs, charges, expenses and commission and for Petitioners' costs and for further and other orders was on the 6th day of November, 1936, presented by the Petitioners abovenamed and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 7th day of December, 1936, and any contributory of the said Company, desirous of opposing the making of an order as aforesaid should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any contributory of the said company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same. Dated 11th November, 1936.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
Yusuf Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
4310

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1847 of 1936.

VARDICHAND RATNAJI & CO. doing business at Girgaum Back Road ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
HARISCHANDRA SAKHARAM GARDE and others. Defendants.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To
1. HARISCHANDRA SAKHARAM GARDE,
2. CHANDRABHAGABAI, widow of Sakharam Ganu Garde,
3. KRISHNA VISHRAM GARDE,

The defendants herein.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have filed in this Court the above suit against you all for Rs. 2,855/12 interest and costs in respect of your pro-note for Rs. 3,000. dated 18-5-36. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the date hereof or within such further time as may be allowed on application to the Chamber Judge for leave to defend this suit. In Default the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree against you for the said amount interest and costs.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 19th day of October, 1936.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

Sealed.
The 19th day of October, 1936.
Messrs. CHITNIS & KANGA,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
4315.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1890 of 1936.

GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS MORARJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SHANTILAL JATASHANKAR DAVE & others ..... Defendants.

To,
(1) SHANTILAL JATASHANKAR DAVE and (2) KANTILAL ISHWARDAS JOSHI, the 1st and 2nd Defendants respectively herein both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, till lately carrying on business in partnership under the name style and firm of "Kaumudi Pictures" at Nalgaum Road Dadar, Bombay.

The Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this above suit against you and another to recover Rs. 2,907 for rent of the premises let to you as mentioned in the Plaint; for execution of the lease of the premises, if necessary; for delivery of vacant possession; for compensation for use and occupation; for Rs. 350 for costs of the lease; for costs interest and other relief and the court has fixed Wednesday the 2nd day of December, 1936, for the final disposal of the suit. In default of your appearance on that day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1936.

M. V. GOKHALE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
4309.

IN THE HIGH COURT AT BOMBAY (O.O.C.J.)

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 1460 OF 1936.

JOHARMUL DHULAJI & CO.:
..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
MAHOMED ABDUL KADAR ABBAS: Defendant.

To
MAHOMED ABDUL KADAR ABBAS,
the Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a Suit against you on a Promissory Note dated 28th August, 1935, signed by you in their favour, claiming Rs. 4,700 for principal and Rs. 1,127-5-4 for interest, making together Rs. 5,827-5-4, plus further interest and Rs. 200 for costs or the taxed costs of the Suit. PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that unless within ten days from date hereof or such further time as you may be granted on application to the Sitting Judge in Chambers you apply by Chamber Summons for leave to defend, this Suit will be set down for hearing and final disposal and an ex-parte decree will be passed against you for a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,827-5-4 plus further interest and Rs. 200 for costs or the taxed costs of the Suit.

Dated this 13th day of Nov., 1936.
CHUBB & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4307

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Premises of Old Cornaglia, 39, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Bungalow furniture, Figurewood Zunda Cabinet, Roll top table H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington and Oliver typewriters, Godrej Steel Cabinet, American cottage Piano (Schimer and Co.), Godrej safes, Chesterfield sets, D. Gestetner machine, Carved furniture, etc.

EXCELLENT TAMIL TALKIE
SATI-LEELAVATHI
A super sensational, social and Detective Tamil Talkie
Featuring:—
M. R. RADHA, M. S. GNANAMBAL, M. S. MURUGESAN,
AT
PLAZA
FRIDAY 13TH NOVEMBER MORNING AT 10 a.m.

For A HAPPIER DIVALI take your family to enjoy
AMAR JYOTI
PRABHAT'S great picture directed by V. SHANTARAM in
19th GLORIOUS WEEK
DURGA KHOTE, SHANTA APTE, VASANTEE, CHANDRAMOHAN in the lead
the picture with a noble message to millions. . . . .
AT
KRISHNA
To-day, To-morrow and day after TWO SHOWS DAILY AT 2-30 and 5-15 p.m.

AT
HINDMATA
Vincent Road, Dadar
Vyankateshwar Film Presents
RUKMANI KALYANAM
in Tamil
Featuring: VIJAYAL
at 10-30 a.m. (Morning To-day, To-morrow and on Sunday).

Positively the last day to-day to see the
GLORIOUS DEVOTIONAL HINDI TALKIE
Bhakta Cheta
Special Matinee Show To-day at 2-30 p.m.
Three Shows to-day at: 2-30; 5-15; 7-15 p.m.
WELLINGTON CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO
'Phone 22665.

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERTSONS, LTD., Bombay and Calcutta.

DIWALI GREETINGS
TO
OUR PATRONS
SPECIAL
HOLIDAY TIMINGS TILL MONDAY
DAILY 4 SHOWS:—
10-30 a. m.
2-30 p. m.
5-30 p. m.
8-30 p. m.

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST HIT
JanmaBhoomi
Starring:
Devika Rani
ASHOK KUMAR
Supported by:
KAMTA PRASAD, PITHAWALA, CHANDRAPRABHA, PRAMILA, JHAVERBHAI KAISER, MUMTAZ ALI, SUNITA DEVI and other favourites.
THRILLING DRAMA!
10 SONG HITS
GRACEFUL DANCES
Rs. 2-4 and 1-8 seats can be reserved in advance
OPERA HOUSE
New Home of Bombay Talkies' Pictures.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Bombay's Gloomiest Diwali

Darkness Prevails In Traditional "City Of Lights"

(From A Correspondent).

Among the prominent Cities in India renowned for their traditional observance of festivities, the City of Bombay is noted for the most gorgeous and grandiose manner of celebrating the Dipawali festival, which is of sacred importance for the Hindu Community all over the Indian Peninsula.

But the dismal Diwali of 1936 is a milestone in the history of Bombay, when the greatest of the festive celebrations glides in under a gloomy shadow.

Darkness prevails over the "City of Lights" that used to attract thousands of sight-seers from the distant mofussils and the citizens breathe under the dreaded atmosphere. Awe and fear stare us in the face and free movements are restricted under the proclamation of Curfew Order and the promulgation of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in view of grave danger of widespread sabotage and violence.

There is no need, however, to continue this unhappy catalogue.

Mythological Origin

However, one has got to make the best of a bad bargain and celebrate the festival which is observed by the Hindus for more than two thousand years. It is construed from the Hindu Mythology that the ceremonious observance of this festival would enable one to avoid premature death.

The first important day of the festivity falls to-morrow and has a background of interesting mythological version.

Bhawmasoor alias Narkasoor, a powerful demon lived in clover at Pragjyotishyapur. He was a notorious kidnapper whose harem consisted of 16,100 "beau-ideals" of beauty whom he proposed to marry. His ambitions grew naturally upon his success and he thought to usurp the rights of Gods.

He succeeded in depriving Lord Indra of his precious crown and when the boisterous act was reported to Lord Krishna he marched on Narkasoor and had his head separated from the shoulders by the "Sudarshan." It was Vad 14 of "Ashwin" and the day—is, therefore, known as "Narka-Chaturdashi."

After the victory, Lord Krishna returned home when his father gave him an ablution with unctuous substances of elegant fragrance. In signifying the importance of this memorable event, Lord Krishna declared that, he who does not take such a ceremonious bath on this day will remain in a perpetual state of poverty and experience everlasting misery. The Hindus, therefore, will take the customary ablution in the small hours of Friday.

Worship Of Laxmi.

The second day of the festival (Saturday) is dedicated to the worship of Laxmi. This day has also a mythical value.

Laxmi, the Goddess of Wealth, was incarcerated by Raja Bali for a number of years. However, Lord Vishnu made strenuous endeavours and at last succeeded in relieving her.

It was the last day of the "Ashwin" month which is named as "Laxmi Poojan." This day is of greatest importance to the fortune-hunters, particularly the commercial community, who close their yearly accounts and perform the "Pooja" of the new account ledgers which are operated upon the following day.

In commemoration of this event the business premises are tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. And to maintain the harmonious relations, a bonus is paid to the staff.

Bombay has a singular significance for this day; when the stupendous illuminations in the localities of the Hindu businessmen have the greatest attraction for the people in the Presidency. Unfortunately this year, it will present a deserted appearance as the commercial community is miserably hard-hit and there is the curfew order.

It may be remembered that the population of the City which used to be increased during the Diwali festival, has now considerably decreased owing to the tremendous exodus of panic-stricken citizens to their native places.

Yama Bhawoobij

The Hindu New Year's day falls on Sunday. It is named "Bali Pratipada." Hindus all over Hindusthan rejoice on this day which is dedicated to the memory of Raja Bali, the embodiment of righteousness, whose reign of harmony and peace was even envied by Gods.

The fag-end of the festival is known as "Yama Bhawoobij" which coincides with the New Year's day.

Yama, the God of departed spirits and judge of the dead, was honoured by his sister on the second day of "Kartik." This day, therefore, has a wholesome significance that the brothers and sisters should meet at least once in a year to share the treasures of affectionate love.

It is customary among Hindu women particularly in high class society to draw beautiful symbols with "Rangoli" (Marble ground into fine powder) during the Diwali festival.

"Rangoli" Pictures

A sumptuous feast for the eyes is provided on the 12th Road of Khar, a suburb of Bombay, by the "Rangoli" drawings. Beautiful pictures artistically drawn are exhibited in the compounds of the bungalows which are mostly owned by the members of the Pathare Prabhu Community. These drawings are highly commended by a number of reputed artists.

It is significant to note that the art of "Rangoli" was in existence long before the art schools came to birth. Some of the artists exhibit their skill by drawing the "Rangoli" pictures on water.

Hindu Society will thus observe all the mythological principles in their modified forms and celebrate the Diwali festival. Probably in no country in the world do the inhabitants expend so large a portion of their resources upon socio-religious obligations among which the festival of Diwali predominates.

END OF WHOLE FAMILY

Last Survivor Of Masjid Poison Tragedy Dies In Hospital

BOMBAY: Thursday.

The death of Dinnath Vrijlal to-day in the J J Hospital means the total extinction of a whole family consisting of his wife and two children, following a poisoning tragedy at Masjid Bunder.

The three other members of the Gujerathi family died yesterday.

DEVADHAR MEMORIAL MEETING

The first anniversary of the death of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India Society, comes off on the 17th inst. and the Bombay Branch of the Society proposes to celebrate it by organising a public meeting. The meeting will be held in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside and many distinguished citizens of Bombay have been requested to address the meeting.

SHIPS IN RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH BOMBAY

The following steamers are in wireless communication with Bombay and Karachi:

Bombay Radio Office.

Inwards—City of Canterbury, Garbeta, Arabia, Domala, Vita, City of Kobe, British Justice, British Judge, Parvati, Yahiko Maru, President Adams, Domala, Conte Verde.

Outwards—Jalayamuna, Golconda and Olympia.

Karachi Radio Office.

Inwards—Vita, Alavi, Netravati, Conte Rosso, Conte Verde, Varela, City of Kobe, British Judge, Arabia, City of Benares and City of Canterbury.

Outwards—Jehangir, British Governor, Olympia, Katori Maru.

Passing—British Sovereign, British Colony, Hadiotis.

Long distance—Worcesterahire, President Adams.

MEDICAL AID IN RURAL AREAS

Government To Subsidise Private Practitioners As Experimental Measure

The question of extending medical relief in rural areas has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. After examining several alternative schemes, Government have decided, with the sanction of the Legislative Council, to try the experiment of subsidising private medical practitioners in certain selected districts on condition that they practise in rural areas in those districts.

It has been decided, in the first instance, to try the experiment in the following six districts, and to subsidise one private medical practitioner in each:—

Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, Belgaum and Ratnagiri. Each subsidised practitioner will be in charge of three or four villages, which are easily accessible by road or rail, and he will be expected to visit them on definite days of the week.

Cost Of Experiment

The total annual cost will be Rs. 7,800 which includes a monthly subsidy of Rs. 50, fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 25 and annual grant for medicines and instruments of Rs. 400 for each practitioner. Half the cost of the scheme will be borne by Government, and the remaining half by the District Local Board concerned. The scheme will be brought into force from the 1st December 1936, or as soon as possible thereafter, but no expenditure will be incurred on it in any of the districts until the District Local Board concerned agrees to bear its half share of the cost.

The Government subsidy will be guaranteed for a period of seven years at least. If any of the district local boards of the districts mentioned above are unwilling to take advantage of the scheme, the Surgeon-General will suggest other districts for the experiment after ascertaining from the district local boards concerned that they are willing to bear their half share of the cost of the scheme.

Qualified Nurses And Midwives

A second scheme makes provision for the appointment of nurses and midwives at local board dispensaries.

As part of the programme of medical relief in rural areas Government have decided, with the sanction of the Legislative Council, to give effect to a scheme providing for an increase in the number of qualified nurses and midwives attached to local board dispensaries. Under the scheme Government will pay each district local board in the Presidency, excepting the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, a subsidy equivalent to the cost of maintaining one properly qualified nurse and midwife on condition that the Board maintains two nurses, who are also properly qualified midwives, in addition to any kept at present at its dispensaries.

Pay To Nurses

In special cases where properly qualified nurses who are also trained midwives are not available, the District Local Boards concerned will be allowed, at the discretion of the Surgeon-General, to engage properly qualified midwives as a temporary measure. Each nurse or midwife employed under the scheme will receive a pay of Rs. 50 per mensem plus a house rent allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem. The annual cost to Government on account of the 19 nurses will be Rs. 13,680.

The scheme will be brought into force with effect from 1st December 1936 or as soon as possible thereafter, in those districts of the Presidency in which the district local boards concerned are prepared to accept and give effect to it.

(Continued from column 7.)

while the other rooms were occupied by the other members of the family.

At the time of the alleged outrage there was only the wife of Burjorji and his brother's wife, in the house while the husband and others had gone out.

ASSAULT ON RESCUERS?

Hearing the cries of her sister-in-law in the room, the brother's wife is stated to have rushed into the room and in the attempt to save the woman, is alleged to have sustained some injuries on her fingers.

Inquest has been postponed by the City Coroner on Doshibai, till to-morrow pending police enquiries.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A verdict of death by fracture of skull due to his having been knocked off a motor bicycle at the crossing of Tilak Bridge Road and Sir Bhalchandra Road by a motor-car going down the bridge was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on A. R. J. Harr's following a collision on October 21 last.

The Jury added a rider that the collision occurred because the driver Pandurang Rowji Powar was driving the motor-car in a rash and negligent manner.

The Coroner's jury classifying the case as accidental stated that the man was responsible for his own death at the inquest held on Nazir Ahmed Noor Baksh, following a collision between a tram-car and a motor-car at Grant Road Bridge on Sunday last.

The jury added a rider that the driver had taken liquor and therefore he had been rendered incapable of driving a motor-car which he was driving in a zig-zag manner, on the wrong side of the road, dashed into a tram-car going in the opposite direction.

Two constables gave a hot chase to a Hindu suspect along the Frere Road last night.

They had seen him it is stated, stab one Abdul Rehman Sheikh Yusuf in the back with a penknife.

At the sight of the constables, he ran in the direction of Bori Bunder and, it is alleged, threw the knife to a maidan near the General Post Office. He was, however, secured near the Bhatia Bagh.

It is stated that the alleged assault was a sequel to an exchange of hot words when the suspect was under the influence of liquor.

The injured man was admitted to the G. T. Hospital.

Tukaram Bhagia, the suspect, was remanded for a fortnight at the Esplanade Police Court today.

With 22 years' experience in driving and a clean license to his credit, the motor-driver who went on a spree with a woman on November 1, last and damaged two taxis, was fined Rs. 200 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay to-day.

Dulab Saokar (40), the motor-driver, pleaded guilty to the charge of rash and negligent driving and admitted having been drunk.

The woman, a mill-worker, stated that the accused offered to take her to her residence as the curfew hour was drawing near. The driver she said smelt of liquor.

The damage to one of the taxis was estimated at Rs. 400.

Sir Hormuzdiyar Dastur convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 200 in default to suffer six weeks' hard labour.

Mr. C. B. Velkar conducted the prosecution; Mr. Shertude appeared for the accused; Mr. Joachim Alva watched on behalf of the taxi-drivers whose cars were damaged.

Two accused who were arrested under dramatic circumstances on 10th October while it is alleged, uttering two-anna nickel counterfeit coins successively in several shops in 1st Carpenter Street, were sentenced by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

The accused were noticed by two shop keepers changing nickel coins for one pice worth of goods at each place and their suspicions were aroused.

The first accused, a boy of 17, was ordered to be detained at the Borstal School at Dharwar for 4 years and Jeewa Lakha (24) was sentenced to 2 years' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 60 or in default to three fortnights further R. I.

FATAL STAB-WOUNDS

Pathetic scenes were witnessed in the Coroner's Court, to-day following the death by stab-wounds of the wife of Burjorji Maneckji Khariwalla, an occulist at 11 a.m. this morning.

The name of the Parsi woman is Dossibai aged 22.

Dattatraya Kulkarni aged about 24, it transpires, walked into Bhoiwada Police Station at 11-30 a.m. surrendering himself as the assailant of the woman.

When Inspector Sait, Sergeant Glandenning and other police officers rushed into the room on the third floor of Mai Bai Building, Pelbardi, the woman was found gasping with more than six stab-wounds all over her body, she was hovering at the time it is stated, between life and death.

SCENES AT CORONER'S COURT

Shortly after the woman succumbed to her injuries.

At about 2 p.m. the husband of the woman and her female relatives were brought to the Coroner's Court for identification.

The agonising cries of the ladies and the husband of the woman brought to the court a swarm of people.

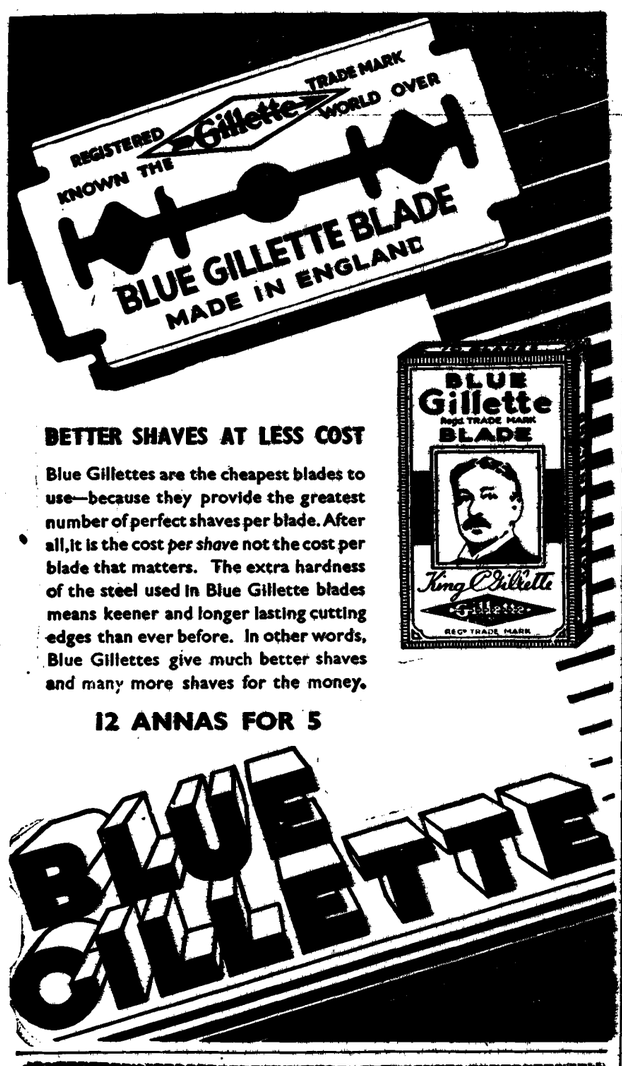
When the accused was brought near the court, the relatives rushed out and it was with great difficulty that they were calmed by the Police.

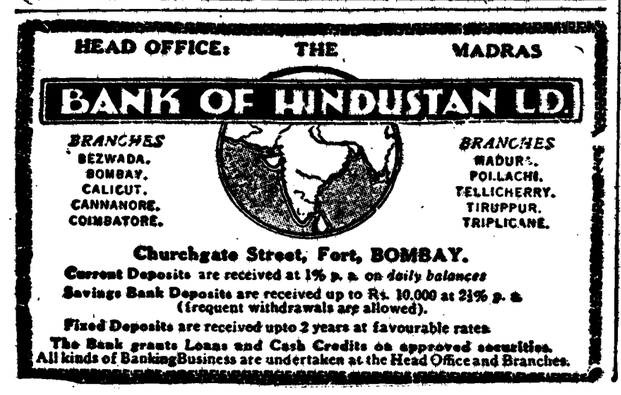
From inquiries made it is learnt that Dossibai and her husband were living in a flat consisting of three rooms. The accused was stated to have been employed formerly as a servant.

Kulkarni, it is gathered had passed his matriculation examination and when the freedom that was given to him was restricted, he was stated to have resented it.

It is further learnt that the couple were residing in one room.

(Continued in Col. 4).


REGISTERED
KNOWN THE
Gillette
TRADE MARK
WORLD OVER
BLUE GILLETTE BLADE
MADE IN ENGLAND
BLUE
Gillette
Regd TRADE MARK
BLADE
King C. Gillette
REGD TRADE MARK
BETTER SHAVES AT LESS COST
Blue Gillettes are the cheapest blades to use—because they provide the greatest number of perfect shaves per blade. After all, it is the cost per shave not the cost per blade that matters. The extra hardness of the steel used in Blue Gillette blades means keener and longer lasting cutting edges than ever before. In other words, Blue Gillettes give much better shaves and many more shaves for the money.
12 ANNAS FOR 5
BLUE GILLETTE


HEAD OFFICE: THE MADRAS
BANK OF HINDUSTAN LD.
BRANCHES
BEZWADA.
BOMBAY.
CALICUT.
CANNANORE.
COIMBATORE.
BRANCHES
MADURA.
POLLACHI.
TELLICHERRY.
TIRUPPUR.
TRIPLICANE.
Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Current Deposits are received at 1% p. a. on daily balances
Savings Bank Deposits are received up to Rs. 10,000 at 2½% p. a. (frequent withdrawals are allowed).
Fixed Deposits are received upto 2 years at favourable rates.
The Bank grants Loans and Cash Credits on approved securities.
All kinds of BankingBusiness are undertaken at the Head Office and Branches.

ALL OVER THE WORLD —
'OVALTINE'
IS THE FAMILY BEVERAGE FOR
HEALTH.
THIS delicious food beverage abundantly supplies those health-giving food essentials which are often lacking in adequate quantities from the ordinary daily dietary. It makes every meal complete in nutritive value and thus brings glorious good health within the reach of every member of the family.
"Ovaltine" is a pure natural product scientifically prepared by exclusive processes from Nature's foods which are richest in nourishment. It supplies every single nutritive element essential for creating and maintaining mental and physical fitness. Rich in proteins, "Ovaltine" builds up firm flesh and muscles: it contains mineral salts and calcium to make strong bones and teeth; organic phosphorus for sound nerves; carbohydrates for energy in work and play, and all the vital vitamins necessary for health.
"Ovaltine" is thus a complete and perfect food. As the family beverage for health it stands in a class by itself. Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any cheap ingredients, such as household sugar, to give it bulk and to lower its manufacturing cost. Quality always tells. Insist on "Ovaltine" and reject all substitutes.
Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity—more in quality—therefore more in value.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores
Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta; also at Bombay and Madras.
OVALTINE
A BRITISH PRODUCT
OE/136

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.), GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.).

(Time: P. M.)

7-30 Big Ben. The BBC Dance Orchestra directed by Henry Hall. 7-40 Murray Ashford and Edgar Sawyer (Entertainers). 7-50 The BBC Dance Orchestra. 8 Chamber Music. The Virtuoso String Quartet. 8-45 Science Talk 6. 9-5 Students' Songs. The BBC Men's chorus; conductor Leslie Woodgate. 9-30 'A Nest of Singing Birds.' English poets on English birds. An anthology compiled by A. Desmond Hawkins. Production by John Pudney. 9-50 Light orchestra music. 10 The News and Announcements. 10-20 The Carlton Hotel Orchestra directed by Rene Tapponnier from the Carlton Hotel, London.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 9565 kc/s.

DIVALI.

(Time: A. M.)

11-30 Light classical music by Prof. Amanalli Khan with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

(Time: P. M.)

12-30 Sitar solos by Pandit Madhavlal. 1 Available market rates. A Popular programme by the Melita Plectrum Orchestra. 5-30 The VUB Indian Orchestra in dance tunes. 6-15 Talk (Marathi) "Amchya Samajik Chali Riti" by Leela Nimbkar. 6-30 "Garba" conducted by Nirmala Oza. 7-15 Recitations from the Holy Quran by Moulvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar. 7-30 Hindustani songs by Yusef Effendi, assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 8-30 Commercial News and News in Hindi. 9 Light music by Indumati Ladge with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 9-30 Talk (English) "International Affairs" by E. J. Gough. 9-45 The News in English. 10 SB A Studio concert. Hazel David, Soprano. The Art Players.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

(Time: P. M.)

12-36 A Pianoforte Recital by Jan Paderewsky. 12-56 SB "The Vagabonds" A Vocal Trio with Guitar. 1-16 SB Talk (English) "A Citizen of no mean City" No. 1 Lost opportunities by T. C. Goswami. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 Talk "General Knowledge" No. 2 Questions and Answers. A broadcast for School students. 2-6 Muslim songs (recorded) Abbasuddin Ahmed, Abdul Latif. 2-21 Recitation from the Holy Quran. 2-36 Talk "Topics of Old Bengal" by Bishnu Sarma. 5-6 Queries and Answers. Talk "Haji Mahssin as a Child." Songs by Children. Hobbies in the Home. 6-6 Talk "Topics of the day" No. 3 University Education and unemployment by Prof. H. K. Banerjee. 6-26 Songs (recorded) by Binapany. 6-41 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (in Bengali). 6-45 SB The News and Announcements. 7-1 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (in English). 7-6 SB The News and announcements. 7-21 SB Indian Theatrical Night. Betar Natookey Dal presents "Tapobal" by the late Girish Ch. Ghose under the direction of B.K. Bhadra.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc/s.

(Time: A.M.)

8 Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif (text and translation). 8-15 Indian music (recorded). 9 Talk (Hindustani) "Elements of Civics" No. 5 Town Planning, by Prof. Mohammad Aqil. 9-15 AIR Orchestra Abhiri. 9-25 Benazir Bai of Jaipur "Murakh man mero" Khayal Malkaus. "Raihne do nainon men nain piya" (Geet Bhairvin. 9-45 Brinder Singh Rawat "Kia kije raih ke alam-i-napaidar men, Lagta nahin hai dil mira ab is diyar men" "Butan-i-mahwash ujri hui manzil men raihte hain, Keh jis ki jan jati hai usi ke dil men raihte hain" Dagh. 10-5 Lachhiram "Mohan Ghansyam Sundar Salona" Khayal Hindol. "Be taalluq zindegi achhi nahi; Zindegi kia maut bhi achhi nahi" (Hafeez). 10-20 Benazir Bai of Jaipur "Beqarari hai kis qarar ke sath, Sabr dil par hai ikhtiyar ke sath" (Abdus Salam).

(Time: P. M.)

12-30 AIR Orchestra Suha. 12-40 Brinder Singh Rawat "Chhupenge woh to ulti parde ki taswir dekhenge, Hazaron unke talib shauq men taswir dekhenge." 12-50 Lachhi Ram Khayal Sughrai. "Abhi chahata hun bahut roz jina, Bahar afrina bahar afrina" (Hafeez). 1-10 Benazir Bai of Jaipur "Piare Mohan ji" Geet. "Qatil-i-abru-i-mizgan jidhar ho kar nikalte hain, Kahin khinchti hain talwaren kahin khanjar nikalte hain". 1-30 "Dance Hits" (a recorded programme). 5 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 AIR Orchestra Pilu. 5-30 Brinder Singh Rawat Thumri Bhim Plasi. "Wafadarian sakht nadaniyan hain, Keh jin ke natije pashemaniyan hain." 5-50 Lachhi Ram "Jai Jai Bhawani pat" Khayal Jait Kalyan. "Samjha hua hun shum-i-dast-i-dua ko main, Kuchh roz aur dekh raha hun Khuda ko main" (Hafeez). 6-10 Benazir Bai of Jaipur Khayal Puriya. "Is qadar tera taswwur kabhi barh jata hai, Aina dekhun to munh tera nazar aata hai". 6-30 Ghulam Sabir Hamir Kalyan on Sarangi. 6-40 Brinder Singh Punjabi Geet. 6-50 Benazir Bai of Jaipur "Ah ko chahiye ik umr asar hone tak, Kaun jita hai tiri zulf ke sar hone tak" (Ghalib). 7 Diwali Celebrations. 8 Talk (Hindustani) "Man vs. Microbe" No. 5 Small Pox by A Doctor. 8-15 Lachhi Ram Khayal Darbari Kandra. 8-25 AIR Orchestra (Kalandar's Cry) "Nara-i-Qalandar". 8-40 Brinder Singh Rawat "Jahan tera naqsh-i-qadam dekhte hain, Khayaban khayaban iram dekhte hain" (Ghalib). Sab yar hain apne matlab ke jab waqt para to koi nanin." 8-55 Benazir Bai of Jaipur "Mar dala mar dala" Dadra, "Zakhm-i-dil gar siya nahin jata, Kiun nanak bhar diya nahin jata" 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English) "The Month in Agriculture" No. 3 by A.M. Livingstone, Agricultural Marketing Adviser. 10 Hotel Marina Viennese Orchestra Leader Erwin Klein.

Phohi Programme

(WAVELENGTH 16.88m.)

18-00 National Anthem—Opening announcement. 18-05 Musical interlude. 18-10 Latest News from Holland. 18-25 Variety programme by Paul Collin and Tine Labree. 18-40 Gramophone records. 18-50 Talk on movies by Mr. L. J. Jordaan. 19-10 Gram. records. 19-20 Variety programmes. 19-40 Talk by Mr. R. Winkel. 20-00 Close down—National Anthem.

Java Programmes

4-45 Light gram. music. 9-00 Classical music. 9-40 For the patients. 10-00 Weather report and Lunch music. 10-50 Dance music. 11-20 News. 11-30 Popular music. 12-00 Gramo. music. 12-20 News. 15-30 Light gram. music. 16-00 Religious talk for children. 16-15 Light music. 17-00 News. 17-20 Mahler's Second. 18-50 Gram. music. 19-00 Radioplay. 19-30 Popular programme. 20-00 Dance music.

TEST TEAM SELECTION

Allen Will Consult Robins, Wyatt, Hammond And Leyland

SYDNEY, Nov. 12.

G. O. Allen, the M. C. C. captain, has appointed Robins, Wyatt, Hammond and Leyland to act in advisory capacity for the selection of the test teams during the Australian tour.—Reuter.

WITNESSES NOT READY

Defamation Case Against "Sentinel" Editor Adjourned

Because the witness for the prosecution were not ready, the defamation case brought by Mr. Isaac Solomon Macmull against Mr. B. G. Horniman, editor, printer and publisher of the "Bombay Sentinel" was adjourned to November 25.

Mr. D. K. Billimoria, for the complainant, made an application to the Magistrate Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur requesting an adjournment of the case on the ground that the witnesses for the prosecution were not ready.

Mr. Fazal Khairaz appearing for Mr. Horniman, did not oppose the application, but said it should be the last adjournment.

The Magistrate posted the case to November 25

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Bombay New Judges And P. M. G.

The "Bombay Government Gazette," dated November 12, announce the following civil appointments:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Wassoodew, a District and Sessions Judge, to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for two years from 2nd November, 1936.

Mr. Noshervan Pherozeshah Engineer to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for a period of two years from 2nd November, 1936.

The Honourable Mr. Justice A. S. R. Macklin, resumed charge of the office of Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Saturday (17th Oct.)

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, to be Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. J. W. Rowland.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. H. E. Butler transferred.

POLITICAL & REFORMS DEPT.

Signor M. Z. Bianco to be Consul for Italy at Bombay.

Mr. P. N Philon, Honorary Consul for Greece at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on 18th October, 1936.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. W. Perry, on relief, to officiate as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, vice Mr. T. T. Kothavala.

Mr. T. T. Kothavala, on relief, to be Collector of Satara, vice Mr. C. N. Millard.

Mr. LeMesurier, on return from leave, to officiate as Collector of Nasik, vice Mr. E. W. Perry.

Mr. J. R. T. Booth, on return from leave, is posted as Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle.

Mr. B. S. Patel, Acting Director of Agriculture, is granted leave on average pay for four months from 2nd November 1936 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. Walker, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans N. C.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr K R Dixit, to hold the special temporary post of Professor of Physics at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, on probation for one year with effect from the 17th November, 1936.

EGYPTIAN MUSLIM MISSION

Date Of Departure For India Postponed

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

It was reported that the Muslim Mission of the Al-Azhe University will leave Egypt for India on the 14th November, by S.S. "Conte Rosso", according to a wire from here to a prominent Muslim in India. But a sudden change in the programme has been made now.

It is understood that the change is due to the present communal disturbances in Bombay.

Gunboat Jack To Meet Malino, Middle-Weight Champion Of Ceylon

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, No. 11.

Calcutta has attracted large number of famous "Big Blow" boxers from England, Australia, Malaya and Ceylon for the Championship Boxing to be held at Martin's Open Air Stadium, on Saturday, November 21.

The "star bout" of the evening will be between Frank Malino, Middle-weight Champion of Ceylon and Gunboat Jack, Middle-weight Champion of the East.

Malino, boxes in typical American style,—fast and furious attack—and uses his straight left to great advantage; while Gunboat Jack with his wide ring-craft experiences diverts his opponent to move his guard and then delivers fierce two-handed punches.

The other contests with the "invaders" will be arranged shortly with the cream of the available talent in Bengal.

CYCLONE RELIEF IN CHIRALA

Ramakrishna Mission Workers Appeal For Help

On receipt of the horrowing tales of havoc caused by the recent cyclone in the Guntur district, Swami Ghanananda of the Ramakrishna Mission proceeded to Chirala, the storm centre, where, according to the Collector's report, the brunt of the suffering appeared to have been most keenly felt and where a very large number of weavers had lost their homes and means of subsistance, all their looms having been destroyed.

Swami Ghanananda reached Chirala on the 5th Nov. Two workers Swami Nisreyasananda, and Swami Sarvaghananda, have subsequently joined him. After the preliminary inspection, it was found that three items of relief ought to be immediately taken up, viz:—(1) free supply of palmyrah leaves, (2) free supply (or sale at a cheap rate as the case may be) of country tiles and (3) repair of looms that could be salvaged and supply of new ones.

The difficulty of the situation is increased by the fact that neither tiles nor palmyrah leaves can be had in the locality at this juncture as the cyclone has denuded the palmyrah trees of their leaves. The leaves will have to be got down from Tenali Taluk. Casuarina posts and bamboos will also have to be brought from elsewhere and supplied. At the lowest figure, 500 hut owners will have to be helped with materials costing on the average of Rs. 5 each and this item will thus cost about Rs. 2,500. The procuring and free supply of tiles will cost about Rs. 2,500.

DESTRUCTION OF LOOMS.

The supply and repair of a large number of looms is also a difficult problem and the work is bound to be slow even if orders are immediately placed with the local workmen. There were nearly 1,800 looms plying before the cyclone and now hardly a few hundreds are in order. The salvage and supply of looms must require at least Rs. 3,000.

Then there is Vetapalem in the neighbourhood, which is hit equally hard and needs immediate relief.

Relief measures were started by the mission in Chirala on the 6th inst. on the lines explained above and the extension of the work to a wider area will depend on the amount of public help that is received.

URGENT NEED OF FUNDS.

For the present, an advance has been taken by temporary accommodation from the headquarters of the Mission, to start the work and the amount will have to be reimbursed. We appeal to the generous and philanthropic public for aid in this time to dire distress. It is raining still in the area and if the destitute sufferers cannot get a room immediately over their heads to protect them, they will be subject to further unthinkable suffering and remnants of the mud walls and thatches may be destroyed too. There is a great need to rush the help and delayed aid will be ineffectual. Contributions, however small, both in cash and kind, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by (1) The Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore Madras; or (2) The Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bombay.

ABDULLA GANDHI TO EMBRACE VEDIC RELIGION

Mr. Vallabhdas R. Mehta, Hon. Secy., Arya Samaj, Bombay, writes:

The eldest son of Mahatma Gandhi, who had a few months ago become Abdulla Gandhi, now intends entering Vedic Religion. His conversion ceremony will be performed at Girgaum Arya Samaj Mandir, Bombay on Dayanand Nirvan day, to-morrow, Saturday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Devchand Dharmsey Shethia will preside.

Malaya Delegation Will Leave India On Jan. 1

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

It is understood that the Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Leader of the Indian Delegation to Malaya, will interview His Excellency Lord Linlithgow, before departure.

The Delegation will reach Penang on December 5 and after visiting several places will leave via Singapore on January 1, for India

INSURANCE LAW MUST BE REVISED

Committee Discusses Operation Of Foreign Companies

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

The Insurance Legislation Revision Committee discussed yesterday about the operation of Foreign Companies. It is understood, in addition to the Rules in regard to security deposit etc., being made equally applicable to Foreign Concerns, the majority in the committee was inclined to impose further restrictions on them.

As regards valuation of Companies, it is learnt, stringent and rigid system was advocated by some interests but eventually it was decided that there should be no Statutory Rules for such strict valuation on the lines suggested.

The Committee also considered the question of investment and recommended only a small percentage of funds should be invested in Government Securities, while in regard to the major portion of funds freedom should be allowed to Companies as too much interference in the internal management would be prejudicial to the interests of Insurance Business.—United Press.

NEW INSURANCE LEGISLATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

In connection with the new Insurance Legislation, it is understood that Government propose to introduce a comprehensive bill and not an Amending Bill. The existing Provident Fund and Life Assurance Acts will be repealed after passage of the new Bill.—United Press.

Nature's finest tonic: Cod Liver Oil—

and SCOTT'S Emulsion

is 3 times

more effective

MEDICAL men agree that for restoring vigorous health and strength, cod liver oil stands alone: it is a natural tonic, full of concentrated nourishment, rich in the essential Vitamins A and D.

But plain cod liver oil is difficult to digest, especially when the system is run-down or weakened by illness: many who need it cannot take it. SCOTT'S Emulsion completely solves this problem, because it is prepared by a unique process which makes it pleasant to take and perfectly digestible, without any loss of vitamin potency. Containing, in addition, the valuable hypophosphites of lime and soda, SCOTT'S Emulsion is actually *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil.*

Guards against Infection

SCOTT'S Emulsion is not only a splendid restorative of strength and vigour after illness. It is a fine tonic to take at any time when your system is run-down through stress of work or climate, and especially when illness is prevalent, because it definitely builds up resistance against infection, enabling you to fight invading germs. For increasing vigour and maintaining all-round fitness, SCOTT'S Emulsion has been steadily recommended by doctors for more than sixty years.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

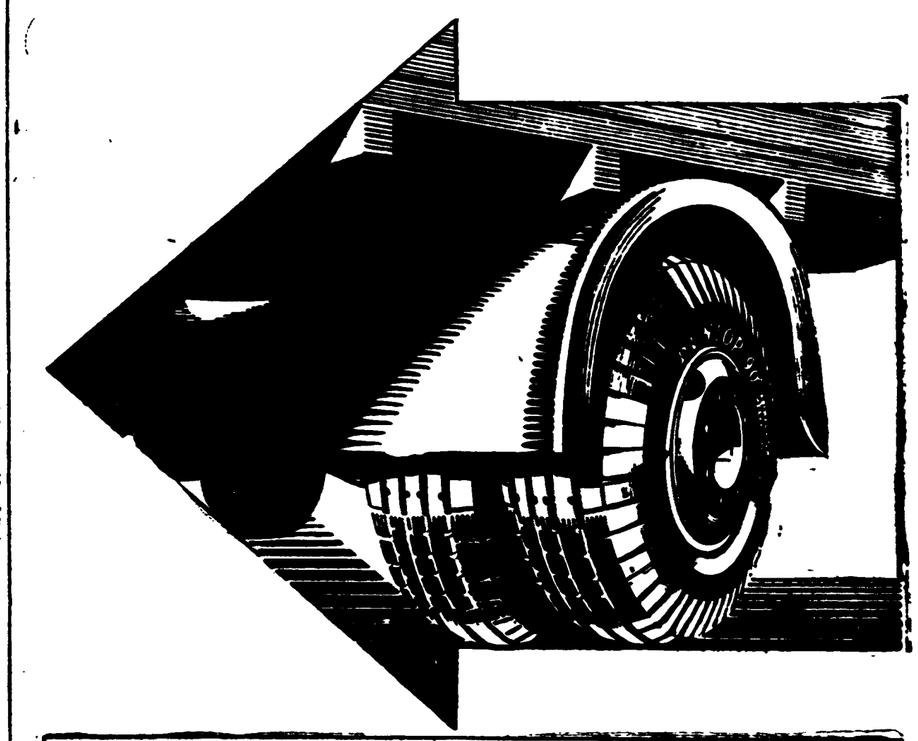
- *is 3 times more effective than plain cod liver oil*
- *builds sturdy flesh and bone*
- *strengthens the nerves*
- *enriches the blood*
- *helps you fight infection*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil

Wholesale Distributors:

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. Calcutta · Bombay · Madras · Lahore · Rangoon

Colombo · Cawnpore · Patna · Ahmedabad · Cochin · Calicut · Vizagapatam · Karachi · Amritsar



THE WHEELS OF TRANSPORT RUN BEST

AND SAFEST ON DUNLOP

A full range of sizes will soon be available from our Indian Factory

90 GIANT TYRES

DUNLOP RUBBER CO. (INDIA) LTD.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 14, 1992
Muslim: Shaban 28, 1355
Parsi: Khordad 9, 1306
Hightide: 11-10; —
Lowtide: 5-24; 17-14
Sunrise: 6h. 44m.
Sunset: 6h. 2m.
Divali, Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

Saturday, November 14.

Divali, Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
S. S. 'Corfu' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Sunday, November 15.

Hindu New Year Day.

Wednesday, November 18.

Military Tatoo in aid of the ex-services Association Co-operage 9 p.m.

B.P.C.C. ADJOURNED MEETING

The adjourned ordinary November meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Congress House on Tuesday, the 17th November 1936, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

HARIJAN GAYAN SHALA

Under the auspices of Harijan Gayan Shala, the Devali Utsav will be celebrated at Elphinstone Road (Dhunmill)) under the presidentship of Mr. Baboorao Govind Oosarkar to-day Friday at 6 p.m.

IN AID OF MOGAVEERA YUVAK SANGHA

In aid of Mogaveera Yuvak Sangha, the Karnatak Friends' Union will stage the Kannada play "Swatantrya-Sangarama", at Bhangvadi Theatre, to-day Friday at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY ONLY AT
3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

JACK LONDON'S
Sequel to "CALL OF THE WILD"

WHITE FANG
WHITE FANG

(A 20th Century-Fox!)
with
JEAN MUIR
MICHAEL WHALEN
SLIM SUMMERVILLE

FROM TO-MORROW:
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.
DOLORES DEL RIO
IN UNITED ARTISTS'
"ACCUSED"
"ACCUSED"

Full of Suspense, Thrills! Murder and Love!—A film you are certain to enjoy!

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

The story—swell!
The songs—hits!
The dances—sensational!
The cast—incomparable!
Shirley herself—
words fail us!

Shirley
TEMPLE
in
"POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL"

Free List Suspended.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"White Fang." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Suzy" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"In the Soup" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Our Relations" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maya" Daily at 3 and 5-15 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi" Daily at 10-30 a.m. 2-30, 5-30 and 8-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Under Two Flags." Time as usual.
PATHE—"The General Died at Dawn" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Savkari Pash." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Poor Little Rich Girl," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Romantic India" Daily at 2-45, 5-30 and 8-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Bhakta Cheta" Daily at 2-30 5-15 and 7-30 p.m.

SHARADA POOJA AT GAMDEVI

Under the auspices of Shri Sharada Vijaya Kannada Free Night School, there will be a Dasara celebration alias Sharada Pooja which is to be held to-day Friday, at 10-30 a.m. in the school premises.

DAIRAT-UL-ADAB

A meeting of the Dairat-ul-Adab will be held at 6 Thomas Street, Colaba Firebrigade to-day Friday at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Capt. W. S. Gladstone Solomon Director Sir J. J. School of Arts will lecture on "Some lesser known assets of Mogal painting."

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macquarrie" arrived at London on 11th morning.

Clan Line steamer "Clan Mackenzie" arrived at Suez on 11th morning.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Mayebashi Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th November and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning the 15th November at daylight.

ANDHRA CHILDREN'S DIPAVLI TREAT.

There will be a Children's gathering under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan, on the occasion of the ensuing "Deepavli" Festival. There will be sports competition for the children according to their ages and prizes will be distributed to the winners. Surprise packets will be given to the children including sweets. Syt. Manda Ramamurthy will distribute the prizes to the children.

S. I. ASSOCIATION

The elimination test of the Musical Competition for girls organised by the Association will be held to-day Friday at 3-45 p.m. at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga. The finals will be held at the same place on Sunday the 15th at 3-45 p.m. when Mrs. K. M. Munshi will distribute prizes. There will be also music by Mrs. Lalitha Venkatram, Miss C.S. Aiyar, and Mr. Jaipesan.

DURGA PUJA

Functions at Parel (behind Gordhandas Mansion) to-day Friday Drama "Saktirmantra" at 6 p.m.

To-morrow Saturday Dinner at 6-30 p.m.

Sunday, 15th Immersion at 4 p.m. and Drama "Biraha" at 7 p.m.

All Bengalees are invited.

UNITED G. S. B. PARISHAD DAY

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the last session of the United Gowd Saraswat Brahman Parishad, at Bombay, a social gathering of the members of all sections of the community will be held at 3 p.m. to-day Friday, at Laxmi Bag, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon. All members of the community men and women are invited.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA SUBURBAN AND THANA CONFERENCE

The secretaries write:—

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Conference was held at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday last at the Committee's Office in Fort. Mr. B. J. Mhatre presided. The meeting decided to enlist members of the Reception Committee. Any member of the Pathare Kshatriya caste over 18 years of age and having an interest in the Suburban and or Thana District can become a member of the Reception Committee on payment of Re. one. The final date of the enlistment is 31st December, 1936. The meeting also coopted Mr. D. K. Ovaleker and Mr. K. S. Sahani on the Committee. The Committee appointed representatives in various villages in the Districts to enlist members of the Reception Committee.

Members of the Reception Committee will be enlisted at Motilal Mansions, 20, Humman Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL OF STATE

Govindlal Shivlal Files Nomination Papers

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal has filed three nomination papers. One is proposed by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai and seconded by Mr. K. M. Munshi; the second is proposed by Mr. K. F. Nariman and seconded by a non-Congressman Mr. V. G. Dalvi; the third is proposed by Mr. Ramnarain and seconded by the candidate's brother Raja Pannalal.

A POINT OF HINDU LAW

Validity Of Mortgage Debt

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court heard the originating summons taken out by Bhagwandas Gordhandas against Lallubhai Dipchand and others to invite the court's opinion on certain points of Hindu Law.

The plaintiffs and defendants 4 and 5 who were members of a joint Hindu family had mortgaged their property at Mumbadevi to Messrs. Vissonji and Co. to secure a debt due by them. Later it was proposed to sell the property and the point arose that in view of the fact that a son was subsequently born to the plaintiff whether it was necessary for the plaintiff and defendants 4 and 5 to give information to the purchasers as to how the debt for which the mortgage was given was contracted, i.e. whether the debt was for family necessity or for an immoral or illegal purpose.

JUDGMENT.

His lordship in his judgment held that in the circumstances of the case the mortgage could not, in Hindu Law, be challenged by a subsequently born co-parcener and that it was binding on the whole property. His lordship was of opinion that as the sixth defendant (who was born after the mortgage) had no interest in the property when the mortgage was created, he was not entitled to question such a mortgage. His lordship therefore held that the purchasers were not entitled to enquire about the validity of the family debt for which the mortgage was created.

VENDOR'S DUTY.

Another point arising from the case was also decided by the judge.

His lordship held that the purchasers were entitled to make an enquiry and the vendors were bound to satisfy them that there existed no easement of air or light which would adversely affect the enjoyment of the property.

SHERIFF'S PUBLIC MEETING

In Honour Of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas

An informal meeting of the requisitionists in connection with the above public meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 25th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of appointing a Committee to draft resolutions etc. and to make all the necessary arrangements in connection therewith.

"THE TEXAS RANGERS"

At Pathe

America's first semi-military organization of state officers, the Texas Rangers, is made the theme of a sweeping, panoramic film history of the early Lone Star State in King Vidor's powerful epic, "The Texas Rangers," which opens to-day at the Pathe Theatre.

The picture, made in the colorful waste regions of New Mexico and Texas by a production company which spent nearly three months on location features Fred MacMurray and the wise-cracking Jack Oakie in leading roles, as one-time "bad men" who sign up for duty with the Rangers.

The adventurous life of the fearless men who undertook to clean up Texas as Rangers is depicted through the exploits of MacMurray and Oakie. Dramatic Indian battles, fights of the Rangers with rustlers, and the colorful career of Sam McGee, early desperado, are worked into a story centering about the two, Lloyd Nolan, and Jean Parker. Bannie Bartlett and Edward Ellis have important supporting roles.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe, &c. 9 50

More Lawyers For Bombay

SECOND LL.B. EXAM. RESULTS

BOMBAY CENTRE

Whole Examination

CLASS I

122 R Rajeswara Rao.

CLASS II

2 N J Alvares.
6 S H Belavadi
16 M B Chitre
25 S K Desai
30 H L Doshi
31 J Fern
35 S B Gandhi
44 D G Gupte
48 B C Hathi
53 G Hurry
59 Y J Joshi
64 S S Kambli
65 J M Karbhari
70 R R Kodical
76 R M Mahajan
80 N M Mallya
85 A G Meneses
86 S D Menezes
89 N T Modi
94 K B Nanal
101 B N Pardiwalla
110 M H Patel
120 F A Rabady
123 V Ramrao
126 M G Reddy
135 S B Savant
136 G D Shah
138 P S Shah
139 P S Shah
151 R J Somjee
159 D B Vachha
166 N R Vemury
169 D N Vora
170 J N Yajnik

POONA CENTRE

WHOLE EXAMINATION

259 S N L Asthana
261 G K Bahulekar
269 B L Chuttar
275 H B Gadgil
278 N T Gandhi
282 V Gopalakrishnamurthy
283 H K Gotkhindi
284 N N Harshe
288 P M Joshi
289 V M Joshi
291 K L Katkar
292 G K Kelkar
296 A W Konasi
298 H R Kulkarni
300 P D Kulkarni
302 V V Kutagulla
308 S N Narayana Rao
311 R D Nigudkar
312 S A Padmanabha
313 M A M Patel
315 S G Pathak
323 S K Pundalik
328 M Ramappa
330 B D Rathi
334 M V Sane
336 S M Shah
341 D Sreenivasaiah
344 T M Trivedi
353 A T Zambre.

KOLHAPUR CENTRE

WHOLE EXAMINATION

404 S R T Anantha
413 J B Dighe
414 S S Gholkar
415 S I Guttigoli
429 R K Sathe

AHMEDABAD CENTRE

WHOLE EXAMINATION

455 N K Bambhania
464 N M Joshi
473 A A Parikh
474 B J Parikh
476 D S Parikh
477 M G Parikh
478 S H Parikh
480 T M Parikh
489 P O Shah
490 P B Shah
491 C M Sheth
492 O G Solanki
496 M M Valand
497 G J Vasavada.

WHOLE EXAMINATION

533 T H Nichani
535 G C Sajnani
538 K T Wadhwa

Part Examination

PASS

174 N S Bhatt
176 V G Bhide
177 V Y Borkar
178 C C Chagla
179 M H Chhatrapati
180 D D Chitnis
182 K G Dalal
189 M R Donde
190 I S Fazleally
192 V B Garud
195 S R Gupte
196 M C Hansoti
198 B G Joshi
199 G B Joshi
200 S G Karnik
203 R S Khasukhan
204 V B Kotwal
206 D N Majmudar
207 D N Makani
208 R B Manerikar
210 M H E Mansuri
211 M N Master
214 A S Nawalkar
219 R N Parekh
220 T G Parmar
222 A D Patel
223 C M Patel
224 D M Patel
229 J J G Pinto
232 S R Pradhan
233 V W Pradhan
234 S K Rajpura
235 K M Rajput
238 G H Sanghavi
243 M B Shah
244 P M Shah
248 J K Shroff
249 M M Thakkar
250 V Y Tonpe
251 K K Unvala
252 R K Vaidya
253 S A Vaidya
255 Y K Vanjari
257 P P Vyas

PART EXAMINATION

354 N D Ahirrao
355 K T Bangalore
357 G K Bhatt
358 S G Bramhe
359 K N Chennabasappa
360 R G Chitnis
361 D V Choudhari
362 K N Dalvi
363 R S Darar
364 L G Datar
366 J K Dholakia
367 A P Divecha
369 S K Garde
370 J G Gawande
372 K J Ghaswala
374 V R Gramopadhye
376 Y J Jail
377 V K Joglekar
379 L K Joshi
380 R G Kakade
382 D K Kulkarni
384 N A Nandrekar
385 R G Natu
386 N Y Pangle
387 V T Pappu
388 G S Pendse
390 B B Ray[illegible]
393 A B S[illegible]
394 T A S[illegible]
395 A M S[illegible]
396 B R Shi[illegible]
398 G A Shukla
400 T A Sonavane
401 V R Tanikella
402 M M Trivedi

PART EXAMINATION

435 K P Bodake
437 S H Jamnis
438 S N Katti
440 V V Maggavi
441 P S Mane
442 S Pachalla
444 B K Parishvad
446 G C Patil
447 S I Patil
448 S N Pattan
449 S T Pingle
451 S R Potnis
453 M F B Shaikh
454 D D Vardhamane

PART EXAMINATION

499 I J Euch
500 P A Chhaya
502 K S Dave
503 D A Desai
504 H V Desai
505 R N Desai
506 I C Dikshit
507 K M Divatia
508 K L Hathi
509 S G Jambhekar
511 K N Karbhari
512 C C Mehta
513 J S Mehta
514 J R Oza
516 K D Patel
518 M N Shah
520 K M Solanki
521 G S Teherani
522 S C Upadhyaya
523 T N Upadhyaya
524 M J Vakil

KARACHI CENTRE

PART EXAMINATION

540 T G Alimchandani
541 J M Bhatt
543 G V Mirchandani
546 K N Vaswani

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

BY A SUBURBAN MAN.

DEVALI—to-day my thoughts are turned to this great festival for which the Suburbs have gone through extensive as well as expensive preparations—decorations, flags and buntings and I am told some of the residential dwellings are to be illuminated in gorgeous colours.

This is Devali, what a number of gay celebrations and ceremonies it has, if you have not witnessed any you might get a Hindu friend to invite you, a friend of mine has invited me and I am sure I am going to have a nice time.

VILE PARLE MEETING.

At a meeting held at Tilak Mandir, under the auspices of the Vile Parle Night School and the Lokmanya Seva Sangh held on Wednesday a plea for popularising Indian games in preference to Western ones was made by a member of the Hanuman Vyayam. Prasarak. Mandali's team which attended the Olympic Games at Berlin.

Mr. Nagindas Mehta, the lecturer said the members of this team did not participate in any of the athletic events but took a prominent part in the physical culture demonstration. The team gave display of four Indian games, namely "Hu-too-too" "Atya-Patya," "Kho-Kho" and "Gilli-Dandoo," which said the speaker not only impresed the audience by the health giving quality of the games, but also on account of their being inexpensive.

The speaker gave a full account of the team's tour in which he stated that the team won the second prize for physical culture display which consisted of lathi drill "lezim," "asans" and "mulkhamb."

This said the speaker surprised the Germans to such an extent that they offered to buy all the entire equipment of team, which they willingly parted with.

The speaker spoke on many items of the games and the audience found it quite an interesting meeting.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Removing Illiteracy

The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses, which is composed of many well-known citizens, controls several educational institutions imparting education to the people. The Dadabhoy Nowroji Poor Boys' Seminary Industrial School, which is managed by this Society, is under the direct supervision of Committee of Direction for Technical Education and the Director of Industries, Bombay. The students are taught carpentry and drawing by qualified teachers. Last year the number of the pupils on the roll was 39. Some of the students of this institution are attending high schools, some are teachers in municipal schools and some are serving in commercial and other firms. The Society has been also maintaining a library for the use of the residents of the Grant Road locality where the school as well as the library is located. The portrait of the late Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan who used to take an active interest in the Society as well as of Mr. K. N. Mahale, the Secretary were also unveiled during the year.

Co-operation Among Municipal Employees

An advance of Rs. 5,000 free of interest for a period of five years has been made by the Bombay Municipality to enable the employees in the Mechanical Engineer's Department to start a co-operative credit society of their own. The preliminaries in this regard have already been completed and application for its registration to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, also has been made. The Registrar, after receiving the application for registration, deputed the Organiser to examine the proposal and the prospects of the society in future and after an enquiry recommended a loan of Rs. 5,000 to enable the society to function. The loan of Rs. 5,000 will be free of interest and will be made on the security of the society's loan bonds and general assets for a period of five years. This is not the first co-operative credit society of the Bombay Municipality. The menial staff of the Conservancy Department has also co-operative credit societies of their own and recently the Fire Brigade Department too has started its own society on similar lines. The other departments of the municipality, too, will follow suit as co-operative credit saves them from the clutches of the professional money-lenders.

Chital's New Ruler Welcomed

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

From Chitral comes the news that the new ruler's regime was accepted with enthusiasm and the people are co-operating with the young Mehtar who is a competent soldier.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The inimitable
RALPH LYNN
Will keep you in roars when he falls
"IN THE SOUP"
A non-stop laugh-riot
with
JUDY GUNN, MORTON SELTON

SPECIAL MORNING SHOWS DURING HOLIDAYS
FRIDAY 13th, SAT. 14th & Sunday 15th at 10 a.m.

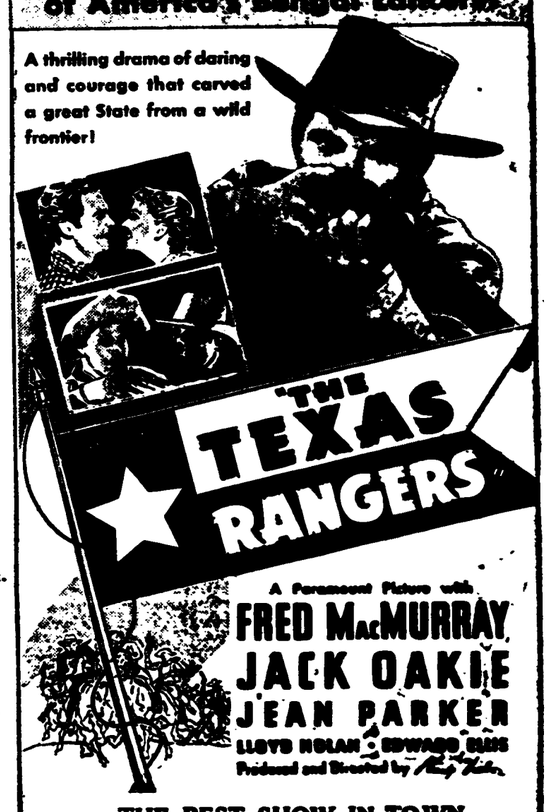
PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Book Now 'Phone 41561 or Rose's

The Glorious Fighting Romance of America's Bengal Lancers!

A thrilling drama of daring and courage that carved a great State from a wild frontier!



A Paramount Picture with
FRED MacMURRAY
JACK OAKIE
JEAN PARKER
LLOYD NOLAN • EDWARD ELLIS
Produced and Directed by [illegible]

THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRUNICLE"
Post Box 232 Registered No. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1936

THE DIWALI

The Diwali, or the Festival of Lights, now being celebrated by the Hindus in many parts of the country, is regarded by a large section of the community as their New Year's Day. It is usual for these Hindus, particularly for businessmen among them, to take stock, on the New Year's Eve, of the year that is passing away and to offer prayers to Lakshmi, the Goddess of Prosperity, for a happier and more prosperous year to come. Would that the choicest gifts be lavished on the country in general as, economically politically and otherwise, it is still passing through very trying times. The closing year still finds us in the grip of severe depression and Government's trade policy is ill calculated to lift the country out of it. Though there are many indigenous industries with great possibilities, they do not receive from Government the initial protection they need. Though the Ottawa Pact has been found to be harmful to Indian trade and industries and denounced as such by the Legislative Assembly, it has been given an indefinitely extended lease. Though British textiles compete with Indian goods to the prejudice of the latter, Government light-heartedly give special additional preference to Lancashire. Though many businessmen in India and Britain complain that the forced-up Indian Exchange is harmful to Indian trade and industries, Government obstinately refuse to devaluate the rupee. In short the closing year finds us suffering as acutely as ever from the effects of economic bondage. And no god or goddess would deliver us from it unless we ourselves make all possible efforts to end it.

Loyalty To Congress

Economic bondage is but the result of political bondage; and though seven years have passed since the country solemnly pledged itself to struggle for complete independence, the goal still seems far away. Throughout the past year Government have been busy seeking to foist upon the country the new Constitution, which is an utter negation of self-government. And the Congress, representing the country, has been busy preparing to resist that Constitution and compel Government to withdraw it and concede a new one formulated by the people themselves in a Constituent Assembly. The resistance can be effective and fruitful only if the people continue to be loyal to the Congress, more actively loyal now than ever before. One field for such loyalty will be the vast number of polling booths for the forthcoming elections. The actual successes of the Congress in municipal elections and the very efforts of Government to thwart the Congress show that Congress triumph at the legislative election will be complete and phenomenal.

Wanted Citizens' Committee

As far as the position in our own Presidency is concerned, it is one of considerable anxiety, in view of famine conditions in various parts of Gujerat, Maharashtra and Karnatak. Government delayed relief measures too long and even now the actual relief operations are far from adequate. Private relief agencies are there of course. But where distress is acute and widespread, they can do but little without adequate Government assistance. Even more distressing is the situation in Bombay City where, for very nearly a month past with but a brief interval, communal riots have raged and yet no settlement between the communities concerned is in sight. What can be more distressing than brother killing brother and that, too, in the name of religion! In a city where the Diwali was an occasion for a million lights and universal rejoicing, there are now dark deserted streets and an all-pervading gloom. The police are doing their work strenuously but it is still doubtful if they have effectively tackled, or can by themselves so tackle, the root causes of the trouble. We earnestly suggest the formation of a thoroughly representative, Citizens' Peace Committee, charged to take all possible steps, on the one hand, to prevent outrages of every kind and, on the other, to bring about a settlement of the existing communal dispute. If the Committee is appointed immediately and if it helps to enable at least the last day or days of the Diwali to be celebrated normally its success in this respect may go a long way in preparing the way for a permanent settlement.

Muslims And Congress

The Muslim leaders who took advantage of the All-India Palestine Conference at Delhi to discuss the position and duty of Muslim's *vis-a-vis* the Congress were right in deciding against forming any separate national party of Musalmans. A Nationalist Muslim Party is useful in certain respects but it is fundamentally open to the objection that it emphasizes separatism. It is, therefore, more advisable for Nationalist Muslims to work for strengthening the representation of Musalmans in the Congress. If it is conceded that the fundamental policy and programme of the Indian National Congress is entitled to the allegiance of Musalmans, if, that is to say, the creed of the Congress—which includes both the objective and the method—is the creed of the Muslims, then the duty of the Muslims is both clear and logical. They must join it and ventilate what special grievances they think they have inside the Congress. Dr. Mahmud is reported to have told the representative of a Delhi paper, apropos of their discussions, that "large numbers of Muslims still looked to the Congress for the country's political salvation and he hoped that their talks would lead to important results". We agree with him and we earnestly share his hope.

Doctor Mahmud drew attention in his interview to another fact which, we think, must be faced rather than ignored as baseless. "However, mistaken it might be, he found that at the back of their minds many Muslims "entertained the fear that in a free India they would be relegated to a position subservient to the Hindus." This fear, as is well-known, has been deliberately engendered and fostered by interested parties. It must be dispelled. And it can be dispelled by the efforts not of Hindus or Muslims alone but jointly of both. And once that is achieved, many of the serious obstacles in the way of ultimate victory will have been removed.

Government Wake Up!

More than five years ago a Committee appointed by Government themselves under the Chairmanship of Lt. Colonel Chopra investigated the traffic in spurious drugs. In the interests of the health of the general population it made some useful recommendations for the control of the sale of drugs. One would have thought that since the subject concerned the very life of the people of the country, its gravity would be duly recognized by Government. But the report went the way of other similar reports, one of the main excuses urged being financial stringency. After years of agitation Government have professed to wake up now and decided to establish a bio-chemical standardisation laboratory in Calcutta. It would be welcome as a step in the right direction, were it not for the fact that it merely exposes what has to be done for controlling the sale of drugs but is not being done at all. The need—and it has been urgent for years—is for legislation on the lines obtaining in other countries in which the State is conscious of its duties, and for arrangements in every province for very strict enforcement of its provisions. That need is being met by a decision to establish in due course a laboratory in Calcutta! The State in India suffers from financial stringency so acutely that it can do no more!

A FRIEND OF INDIA ABROAD

C. F. Andrews' Lecture Tour In New Zealand

(By Aroha M. Hardcastle).

Last Saturday morning we had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. C. F. Andrews, on his return from his lecturing tour in New Zealand, and his visits to Australia and Fiji. There was barely time to hear his news before he left on his way to Wardha and Santiniketan. He expects to return to Bombay on Dec. 11th, 'en route' for Cambridge University, where he is to deliver a course of his lectures on Pastoral Theology, before setting off on his travels once more.

A Rare Personality.

He is one of those rare persons who retain enthusiasm of youth, tempered with the wisdom of experience. So, he is able to go his own way following the dictates of his conscience through thick and thin, and yet to remain tolerant of those who oppose him, which is too difficult for most of us. He told us a good deal about his lecture tour in N. Z. under the auspices of the Students' Christian Association. It appears that, after putting in a few days in Auckland from April 21st to May 5th, he visited Fiji to learn first-hand conditions there of the Indian community. Then he left Fiji on June 5th and went to South to live strenuously among the university students in Maoriland. In the Islands the temperature was somewhere about 100 deg. On June 10th he returned to face winter weather in Auckland, with more to follow.

For he travelled straight from Fiji, landed at Auckland, spent seventeen hours in the train to connect with the Inter Island Ferry between Wellington and Christ Church, and then fled still South, another half day's journey to Dunedin, where he was due to keep his first engagement. He was lecturing in Otago University, with the Vice-Chancellor in the chair, within two hours of his arrival.

Reception by Universities.

A very pleasant feature of his tour was the official welcome received from the University staff at each of the four centres. The University of New Zealand consists of the three constituent colleges, one in each of the three business centres, Auckland University College, Victoria U. C., which is in Wellington, and Canterbury U. C. in Christchurch, and of the affiliated University of Otago in Dunedin, which has a separate charter. Probably, because the Maori people in New Zealand share the country with the white colonists, mainly of British stock, with no nonsense about conquest in their history, there is no "coloured race" unpleasantness there, naturally. The Indians in New Zealand have gone there mainly for business reasons, not intending to remain permanently and so have kept apart from the social and political life of the country. There are in fact many more Indians resident in New Zealand than most New Zealanders have any idea of.

Indian Students in New Zealand.

Mr. Andrews found his audiences very willing to hear what he had to say of India, and quite ready to work for a normal friendship with the people of India. One of his suggestions was that the New Zealand should invite further friendship by offering scholarships to a small number of selected post-graduate students from India.

Rotarians in Wellington were quick to see the advantage of having such students coming among their own home-grown young pandits, and have since corresponded with Rotarians in Calcutta and Bombay.

There are already Indian students in the N. Zealand colleges. In Dunedin there is an Indian from Fiji completing his medical course this year, so that he can return to be of service to his community. And also, studying in that same medical school, there is a young lady from Madras, warmly wrapped up indeed, in that cold grey city, but still cheerful, though so near to the antarctic seas. She intends to return, qualified for medical work among the poor, meanwhile she seems to be helping in the cause of India by her own personality. For, when the lecturer wanted something read aloud and called on the gathering to choose the most popular person Miss Ipe was chosen by common consent.

These may seem small matters. But to Indians, who have suffered from racial intolerance in South Africa and elsewhere, these things make pleasant hearing. We like to hear that we have friendly acquaintances abroad. It is always possible to make the friendship

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5).

Our London Letter

Growing Fascist Menace

Britain's Distrust Of Germany's Colonial Ambitions And Italy's Designs In The Mediterranean

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
(By Air Mail).

"My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly," thus said King Edward in opening his first Parliament yesterday. However, though technically speaking, no Foreign Power has broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain and though the King, in making this declaration, merely observed the time-honoured tradition, there is no doubt that from the speeches of his Ministers and the representations of his Ambassadors, the relations between Britain and Italy and Germany are not as cordial and friendly as they appear on the surface.

In fact that there is a difference in phraseology between the reference yesterday in the King's speech to a future visit to India and a similar reference in the King's speech 25 years ago is an indication of the growing international tension which may mean unfriendly relations at any time between Britain and some other Foreign Power. 25 years ago King George announced his "intention" of making a Durbar visit to India, whereas his successor, King Edward VIII, expressed yesterday his "hope" of doing so. Members of the two Houses of Parliament are inclined to take the view that this change is perhaps due to the uncertainties of the international situation, which make qualification desirable. It is felt in Whitehall that it is impossible to say that towards the end of 1937—when the King would go to India if he went at all—the world situation will not be so serious as to make it either undesirable or even impossible for the King to leave this country. It is suggested that Anglo-Italian tension in the Mediterranean, which was acute last year, may or may not be completely eradicated by next year.

Germany And Italy

The King's speech followed the announcement from the British Foreign Office that Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador in Berlin, had called at the German Foreign Office yesterday morning to draw the 'friendly' attention of the German Government to the speeches made by General Goering and Dr. Goebbels on the question of colonial propaganda carried on by the German nation. Sir Eric was instructed by the British Government to inform the German Government that Britain could not accept the apparent implication of these two speeches that any hardships suffered by the German people might in some way be attributed to the workings of British policy. Similarly Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal, immediately after King's speech, replied for the Government in the House of Lords to Signor Mussolini's speech at Milan on Sunday last. "The Government are always willing" he said, "to return to the friendly relations with Italy which have been traditional. I see no reason why it should not be possible easily to reach a complete understanding. Both Italy and this country have great interests in the Mediterranean. It would be quite unprofitable to argue which of these interests is more important. The past history of both nations has shown these interests to be not divergent but complimentary and the greatest interest of both countries is peace."

Mediterranean Policy

Reports from Rome suggest that political observers who listened to Mussolini in Milan are keenly interested in Britain's reaction to the speech. Their particular attention is centred upon the British public comment on the passages in which the Duce addressed Britain. The Italian Press takes the view that an agreement must be reached quickly between Italy and Britain because the danger of a European war has not been averted. This anxiety to persuade Britain to modify her Mediterranean policy is accompanied by Italian attacks on the peace treaties, Britain's policy at the Naval Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations. Signor Gayda, the Duce's mouthpiece, writing in the "Giornale d'Italia," reviews the relations between Italy and her neighbours, remarking: "Relations are uncertain and inconsistent with France after Sanctions, and now also suspicious owing to the influence of factions and parties at work abroad. They are dominated by the dilemma, 'either a frank peace or an inevitable war' in the Mediterranean and in Europe with England."

France

And as in London, there is a lamentation over Mussolini's Milan speech in France. From the more recent developments in that country it appears that there is in France to-day a certain defeatist spirit which, combined with a sneaking admiration for Fascist dictatorship, is capable of producing some extraordinary results. Instead of taking Mussolini's speech as a challenge to England and France, and instead of recognising their past folly in taking Mussolini's side at the time of the Abyssinian conflict, most of the French papers of the Right are now full of lamentations over Mussolini's attitude. Has Mussolini forgotten, the "Temps" wails, all the services rendered by French diplomacy to our friend and neighbour? Did we not make untiring efforts to reach a peaceful settlement in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute? Did we not make every effort to oppose an aggravation of sanctions, even at the risk of coming into conflict with England? And the "Temps" adds in all humility that it still believes in Franco-Italian friendship, which it declares to be a "geographical necessity." Mussolini's proclamation of Berlin and Rome as "the axle of the new Europe"—which is a slap in the face of France, with her League policy—is more or less ignored, and Mussolini's formal and emphatic acceptance of all Hitler's theories about localised war, no disarmament, no collective security, no indivisible peace, is simply dismissed by the Right-Wing press as unconstructive rhetoric. M. Laval's friends are visibly embarrassed, but none has the courage to admit that in his speech Mussolini not only proclaimed his victory over Abyssinia, but also his victory over France, the League and all that they stand for. "Not all is lost yet," says Sauerwein in the "Paris-Soir," and the "Matin" and the other Mussolini worshippers in France go on wailing that "there may still be some hope of restoring Franco-Italian

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE SARDAR'S APPEAL

We wholeheartedly endorse Sardar Vallabhbhai's appeal for funds for the Congress election campaign. As he himself points out, funds are essential in such a campaign and unless they are secured to begin with we might at some critical moment lose a winning game. The detailed practical suggestions he has made about the work of volunteers in this task need to be given effect to promptly and thoroughly. It is of course understood that, as the collection of funds is an extremely difficult task, all Congress workers, leaders or volunteers, should actively engage themselves in it. Finally, as the Diwali season is the common occasion for numerous collections, Congress workers should see to it that they are not behind-hand.

FASCIST PLOT IN RUSSIA

"A fresh wave of arrests in Russia" which was reported the other day by the Moscow correspondent of a German paper has been confirmed by Reuter. "A widespread plot", says Reuter, "aiming at building up of a Fascist organisation in Russia has been unearthed". Not a few might feel inclined to associate this unearthing of a "plot" with the outbreak of oppositon-baiting in Russia of which Zinovieff and others have been victims. They might feel inclined to denounce it as another expression of Stalinist ruthlessness. But, in this case at any rate, they would be wrong. Considering recent events abroad, the intensive activity of the Soviet Police to protect the State from Fascist dangers is intelligible. There may or may not have existed a plot to overthrow the Communist State but who can deny justification for extreme caution on the part of the Russian Government in view of open and unequivocally hostile pronouncements and activities in Germany and Italy? If the Russians are nervous, the Fascist "crusaders" have supplied ample ground for nervousness

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

Hardly a week passes now-a-days without the Viceroy lecturing on some aspect of agriculture or other. We only hope that his speeches will lead to something substantial. His latest speech was on the occasion of opening the new Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Delhi. It was not, as he himself pointed out, the initiation of a great research reorganisation, but rather the opening of a new stage in the history of a research institute which has already existed for over thirty years. If the Institute is not known well enough it is not merely because it was located so long in a remote place like Pusa but chiefly because its work has not been of any outstanding character. However, let us hope that under the patronage of a Vicercy so enthusiastic about agriculture the Institute will show much better results. Its success will be judged more by its practical results than by the speeches that boost it or the reputation of the experts imported to guide it.

A SYMBOL OF FUTURE SERVICE

The Congress, of course, cannot possibly countenance Government titles without betraying its *raison d'etre* itself. It is, therefore, natural that it should refuse to adopt candidates for election those who possess prefixes or suffixes to their names in the shape of what is emphemistically known as "Honours." But we congratulate the two ex-Diwan Bahadurs of Madras, Srijut C. S. Rathnasabapathy Mudaliar, M.L.C. and Sjt. T. A. Ramlingam Chettiar, M.L.C., on relinquishing their titles for joining the Congress. We congratulate them not because we regard their action as a sacrifice, but as a symbolical expression, on their part, of the realisation of their duty to the country and a determination to serve, it under the Congress—which alone represents the National cause—through fair weather and foul

CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

The R. K. Cama Oriental Institute is one of the foremost cultural centres in this city Founded to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Cama, who was a great scholar and social reformer, it has rendered sterling service to the cause of Oriental learning and research, and the library of the Institute, containing various rare manuscripts, is its most prized possession. It is an occasion of great gratification that it should have been made possible for the Institute to have its own home. The trustees of the Institute and the generous donors equally deserve the thanks of the public for this. The foundation-stone of the new building was laid on Wednesday at the hands of Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman. It appears, however, that the Institute is yet in want of funds, and we trust the appeal issued in this respect will meet with a prompt response from all those interested in the cause of learning and research.

MEDICAL AID IN RURAL AREAS

The Government of Bombay have at last accepted, if only as an experiment, the plan of subsidising private medical practitioners on condition that they practise in rural areas That is certainly a move in the right direction, but we fear that the experiment undertaken is on too small a scale. Moreover, the method of subsidising private practitioners cannot be a substitute for the plan of setting up more dispensaries in rural areas, financed partly by the Government and partly by local bodies. The cost of such dispensaries can be considerably reduced if they use well-tried indigenous drugs found useful by Ayurvedic or Unani doctors. Some local bodies may also make an experiment in opening homoeopathic dispensaries in rural areas.

作作之鉄

WITHOUT COMMENT—

It is not to be imagined that the misgivings of a few rulers of small States will check the strong tendency towards the early union of the two Indias. Nor is it to be expected that any large element among the Princes will desire to limp far behind British India. This is the twentieth century, not the eighteenth, and accommodation to the spirit of the age is imperative.
—"Statesman" of Calcutta.

* * * *

According to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the attainment of Swaraj is the "major issue."

That is why the Democratic Swarajists give preference over it to to their Colonel and Field-Marshal issues

* * * *

Restrictions of a political nature are not, says the London Times, lightly imposed on personal liberty in Great Britain.

Of course not. Britain fully gratifies her genius for compromise, by as heavily imposing them in "dependencies."

* * * *

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The serious position of the British shipping, as the result of foreign subsidised competition, was raised in the House of Lords, by Lord Lloyd, who appealed to the Government to assist the Pacific shipping and also the shipping in Indian and Far Eastern waters.
—Reuter.

We sincerely hope Lord Zetland will read a patriotic message from our Government that India is prepared—as always—to play her part cheerfully and proudly.

* * * *

A detachment of the Durham Light Infantry were out on Thursday morning on a demonstration parade through the disturbed areas.

When we heard this news we were so heartened that we immediately decided that we could venture out in safety.

The Junior Colleague, however, damped our enthusiasm by warning us to do so only when the parade is in progress and to stick like glue to the lorries.

* * * *

Apropos of the rioting a correspondent asks us if there is no law against publishing wild and fantastic rumours and otherwise adding fuel to fire by suggestion, insinuation etc, etc.

We have a vague idea that there was.

* * * *

The Bombay Government have decided to extend medical aid to rural areas by subsidising private medical practitioners in certain selected districts as "an experiment."

You see they must watch out very carefully whether the adventure does not lead them into bankruptcy and for practically nothing.

For, after all, the rural areas of India contain only 90 per cent. of the inhabitants and all of them are contemptibly poor, worthy of no attention.

* * * *

Silence please for a Major-General, Nicholson by name and Commanding Officer, Deccan District:—

Should the trial of war come again to our country (he meant England we are sure) we will show ourselves worthy of those who have gone before.

Hear, Hear. And we call for three very special cheers from:—

(1) The survivors who are still suffering the consequences of the last trial and

(2) the mothers, wives, sisters daughters and other relatives of "those who have gone before."

* * * *

"Madrid" declared General Franco, "will have to be destroyed district by district, no matter how much I regret it."

But need he apologise? How can Franco and his Fascism live without destroying not only Madrid district by district, but the whole of Spain province by province?

* * * *

The game was very one-sided, the visiting team scarcely being allowed to touch the ball. A heavy score was being run up against them, and their captain looked disconsolate.

Just after half-time he approached the referee.

'I say, referee,' he said 'can we have another ball?'

The referee looked astonished.

'What do you want another ball for?' he asked.

'Because those chaps want that one to themselves,' was the reply.

India Saddled With Obligations Without Any Rights

HOW EMPIRE SHIPPING IDEA WORKS

Mr. G. L. Mehta delivered a lecture at a meeting held under the auspices of the Commerce Graduates Association at the Association Hall, Bombay, on Thursday. Mr. R. P. Masani presided.

At the outset Mr. Masani said:—"Mr. G. L. Mehta needs no introduction to an audience such as this. Although he has for years become an out and out Calcuttawallah, we claim him as, our own, we claim him as a gifted son of a gifted father in whose recent death Bombay has lost one of her foremost Citizens. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that, thanks to your invitation in asking me to take the chair this evening, I have the opportunity to-day to give public expression to my feelings of esteem and admiration for the charming personality, versatile talents and spirit of public service of Sir Lallubhai.

I have not the least idea as to what is going to be the drift of his lecture to-day, but I am certain it will be a most illuminating and fascinating discourse."

And so it was. Mr. Mehta clearly pointed out how India was being made to pay the piper without having the power or the right to call the tune. He exposed the pretence of the Commerce Member's loyalty to "Empire Shipping" and showed how India was saddled with all the obligations of it without none of its benefits. Mr. Mehta said:—

Since the last great war, the position of British shipping has been causing considerable anxiety both to British shipowners and the British Government. British shipping interests have looked favourably upon the idea of the revival of the old Navigation Acts and during the last two or three years proposals have been made to reserve not only the coastal trade of England, but the entire Imperial trade for vessels under the British flag. The question of linking up the scheme of preferential duties within the Empire with the carriage of such goods between England and the various Dominions has also been considered from time to time particularly since the Ottawa Conference. It has been suggested, for instance, that a general agreement should be arrived at between the Government of Great Britain and the Dominions as well as India in regard to a common policy about Imperial maritime trade so as to protect and promote the interests of Empire shipping along with other vital industries.

HUSH, HUSH POLICY.

When Indian commercial bodies, like the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and some members of the Assembly tried to elicit information as to the nature of the despatch received by the Government of India from His Majesty's Government on the subject of the Empire maritime policy, the authorities declined to furnish any information and put forward the usual official plea that the communications exchanged on the subject were confidential and that their contents could not be divulged to the public. It is significant, however, that the Government of India actually started to give effect to some of the principles underlying a common Empire maritime policy before they made any official admissions on the subject and without consulting Indian commercial or public opinion.

INDIA'S RIGHTS.

Before passing on to the implications of this policy, so far as India is concerned, the significance of the new Dominion Status in relation to shipping might be briefly considered the right of full powers of the different units of the British Commonwealth to deal with their own shipping has been reaffirmed as a result of the Conference on the operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation held in 1929.

As regards India, the Conference specifically made a mention of it and stated that "as the position of India in these matters has always been to all intents and purposes identical with that of the Dominions, it is not anticipated that there would be any serious difficulty in applying the principle of our recommendations to India and we suggest that the question and the proper method of so doing should be considered by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India."

INDIA ACT AND THE AGREEMENT

On the basis of these recommendations, an Agreement was concluded which is known as the Agreement as to British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Legislation and which was duly signed and accepted by the various Dominions in 1931, but to which Agreement, India was not made a party. This Agreement provided, among other things, "the right of every part of the Commonwealth to impose customs tariffs and duties on ships built outside that part" and "the right of the Government of each part of the Commonwealth to give financial assistance to ships registered in that part."

It is obvious that the various clauses of the new Government of India Act in regard to commercial and other forms of discrimination and specially clauses relating to British shipping absolutely contradict and militate against the recommendations of the Imperial Conference and the Commonwealth Agreement in regard to merchant shipping even with special reference to India

INDIA TO PAY PIPER

While the rights and powers of Imperial Maritime unit are thus denied to India, India is saddled with all the obligations and duties involved in an Imperial maritime policy. Nevertheless so far as action was to be taken to implement a common maritime policy to assist British shipping, Government have been extremely prompt, although reluctant to disclose their whole plan at a time.

Even apart from Government assistance in various direct or indirect ways, the fact that India is an important buyer and can wield the big stick of "purchasing power" gives it an invaluable bargaining strength which can be utilised for the development of her national shipping and should be availed of in the negotiations for the renewal of the Indo-British Trade Agreement.

WHAT IT MEANS

What the Empire maritime policy means, in practice, to the Indian Exchequer is not easy to calculate because the Government refuse to divulge certain facts even when closely questioned in the Legislature. It is understood, however, from the reply to an interpellation put in 1931 that the total annual amount spent for passages of officers both Central and Provincial, Civil and Military, comes to nearly 55 lacs of rupees. Similarly, the payment for freight by the Indian Stores Department to British shipping companies for the carriage of stores and materials amounted to about £230,000 in 1930-31 and to a little over £30,000 in 1934-35. It is also interesting to note that the P. & O. Co. is receiving a postal subvention for the carriage of mails for the last 93 years and obtains to-day from the Indian Treasury a mail subsidy of about £30,000 over and above £10,000 12,000 for the carriage of parcel mails. In brief, assistance to Empire shipping now constitutes an integral portion of the Government of India's policy irrespective of the fact that India is denied the rights or powers of an Imperial maritime unit.

But so far as India is concerned, Empire shipping means nothing more than British shipping, because Indian shipping has absolutely no share in its Overseas or foreign trade in respect of cargo or passengers.

LOYALTY INDEED

It is also necessary to emphasise that the grant of subsidy to British tramp shipping cannot but have repercussions on the Indian coastal trade which is open to all outsiders, so that the Indian coastal shipping companies which are unprotected would be adversely affected by the competition of subsidized British tramp tonnage. The Commerce Member, however, is an expert in the art of "thinking imperially" as he has assured the Legislative Assembly that Empire shipping includes Indian shipping, although Indian shipping has no existence whatsoever in the Overseas trade! No doubt this gesture of Imperial goodwill is quite generous especially when its object is assistance to an "Empire shipping" which not only denies employment to Indian officers and engineers as evinced by the refusal of the P. & O. to engage "Dufferin" cadets, but also seeks to impose a colour bar on Indian lascars and crew in its subsidized vessels as urged by the Labour M.P.'s during the debate on the British tramp shipping subsidy Bill. It is doubtful whether loyalty to the Empire idea could go any further.

ASSURANCE TO MERCHANTS

Home Member Promises Additional Measures Against Riots

The Secretary Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, writes:—

At the request of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber, a deputation consisting of the President, the Vice-President of the Chamber, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta and the Secretary interviewed the Hon'ble Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, this afternoon to acquaint the Government of Bombay with the state of feeling of insecurity in the Indian commercial community arising out of the riot situation in the City.

The deputation urged the Home Member to immediately take adequate measures for allaying this panic.

The Home Member, in reply, informed the deputation that Government had this morning called in the military to assist the Bombay Police in handling the situation and also further police from the districts had been requisitioned with officers to supplement the work of the local police. The Government of Bombay, the Home Member reiterated, were determined to take every possible steps to restore confidence amongst the merchants and requested the deputation to convey to their members an assurance to the effect.

The deputation feel assured that under the protection now promised by the Government of Bombay, merchants can go about their daily business with increased confidence.

MUSLIM OPINION ON PALESTINE

Secretary Of State For India is Informed Of Protests, Says Butler

LONDON: Nov. 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gallachar asked whether the Marquis of Zetland was aware that Indian opinion was opposed to the Government's attitude in Palestine.

Mr. Butler replied that the Marquis of Zetland was kept constantly informed of the attitude of Indian Muslim opinion. He was aware that as a result of an appeal by the Council of the All-India Muslim League, 19th June was celebrated as "Palestine Day" in numerous large towns while on 26th September a meeting of Muslim leaders in Simla passed a resolution criticising the attitude of the Government; and two days later the Viceroy received a deputation. Due account would continue to be taken by the Government of Muslim opinion in India on the subject of British policy in Palestine.—Reuter.

APPALLING POVERTY OF UTKAL

Congress President's Impressions Of His Two-days' Tour

VIZIANAGRAM, Nov. 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has made the following statement to the Press about his impressions of Utkal:—

For the first time I have visited the Utkal province. Though my visit has been all too brief and has just exceeded two days, during these two days, however, I have visited Cuttack, Puri, Bhuvaneshwar, Berhampur, and a score of villages besides many wayside gatherings of peasants This hurried tour has brought home to me more than ever the appalling poverty of the people of Utkal. The brave and fighting Kalingas who have made such a mark in our old history to-day are the especial victims of flood and famine as well as the Imperialist exploitation of our country. In this poverty-stricken country of ours, Utkal seems to be the greatest sufferer and I have seen this patient suffering in the sunken faces of innumerable people. For Utkal as for the rest of India the problems of poverty and unemployment are urgent and overwhelming and Swaraj must come soon to put an end of them.

INDIA'S 'SPECIAL CHARGE'

The rest of India has a special charge in regard to Utkal and the Congress, I trust, will give all the help it can to our comrades in Utkal. The sorrow and sufferings of Utkal draw me and I hope that I may come again to this province and be of greater service to her people than I have been on this occasion.

Utkal is at present entangled to some extent in the problems created by the new province but they are trivial and secondary compared to the vital national issues which face us all. I am sure that Utkal will stand by the Congress and face with us these issues. To my comrades of the Congress in Utkal I am beholden for the trouble they took for my tour and to the people of Utkal I am deeply grateful for the warm affection of their welcome. The bond that unites us will hold and will grow stronger for ours is a common struggle and a common destiny".—United Press.

CITY DELEGATES FOR FAIZPUR

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

The nominations for election of delegates to the Indian National Congress, who will also be the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, duly proposed and seconded by the qualified members must reach the office of the B.P.C.C. (Congress House, Bombay-4) on or before Tuesday, the 17th November, 1936, at or before 6 p.m. (S.T.)

In case there are more candidates for a particular constituency than the seats allotted to it, there shall be election according to the Rules of the Constitution on Sunday, the 22nd November 1936.

The elections will be conducted by the B.P.C.C. through its own Polling Officers. The time and polling places for various wards will be announced later.

The election shall be by the process known as "Cumulative".

Nomination papers can be had from the Office of the B.P.C.C. on application. The typed copies of the alphabetical lists of Congress members entitled to vote at the general election can be had from the Congress House on payment of prescribed fees.

PRECAUTIONS FOR DIWALI

Military To Aid Police In City

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

On account of an increase in cases of assaults, stone throwing and arson in Bombay City early in the week there has been greater tension and a feeling of nervousness among the trading and commercial community. In order to secure a peaceful observance of Divali, Government have accordingly taken additional police and military precautions in the disturbed areas of the City. Military patrols have been re-introduced to establish public confidence. Three hundred armed police from districts will relieve the Bombay City armed police of routine duties and free a corresponding number of them for duty in the streets. Police patrols in lorries have been increased and light motor patrols each consisting of an officer and two armed policemen have been organised. The light motor patrols will move about rapidly at all hours. Government trust that these measures will re-establish confidence and enable the mercantile community to conduct its Divali business as usual

New Nationalist Daily For Bombay

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

Mr. N. Saliwati, the Special Correspondent at Bombay of the "Daily Herald", London, and the "Hindu," Madras, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and declared himself as Printer and Publisher of a Nationalist English daily, the "Dawn." The orders will be passed on 19th November.—United Press.

Municipal Budget Under Fire

PLEA FOR REDUCTION IN GENERAL TAX

Apply Entertainment Tax For Furtherance Of Primary Education"

The Municipal Budget for 1937-38 was subjected to vigorous criticism by the members of the Standing Committee on Thursday. Some of the Councillors suggested some ways and means to raise the Municipal revenue.

Mr. Goregaoker said.—

If you take a correct idea of the deficiency in the next year's budget, I shall say it is not only 12 lakhs but it is 22 lakhs. If we leave aside the 10 lakhs of rupees, which have come in by way of sale proceeds of the surplus lands. The City's expenses have got to be met from the normal revenue, and if this principle is kept in view, the above deficiency will be at once apparent as the Commissioner himself admits that the source of income from the sale proceeds of lands may vanish at any time.

Continuing Mr. Goregaoker said, the Commissioner, however, proposes that the normal expenses of the City during the next year should be 22 lakhs of rupees more than the normal income derived by the City. This is simply preposterous.

I am fully aware that the expansion of Medical Relief, roads, bridges, streets and improvement of certain services in the City are held back for want of funds, but for that an increase of 1 per cent. in the general tax is not the only remedy. There are other ways and means for raising money easily with which the Corporation, I am very sorry to say, is trifling in a light-hearted manner for the past few years instead of looking at the subject full in the face.

He opposed the property tax and stated, it works very harshly upon, only one particular class and that is the house-owner. The theory that any increase in the general tax does not affect the landlord, but percolates and goes down to the tenant, is I say, an absolutely unfounded supposition as the landlord can never raise the rent and recoup himself from the tenant for the 1 per cent. increase.

BACK TO PRE-WAR RATE.

Prof. S. R. Davar urged for reduction in general tax and said:

The maximum general tax for the pre-war days was 12 per cent., whereas the public of Bombay paid about 9 per cent. in those days. These 9 per cent were carefully raised in the days of overflowing war finance when the population of Bombay suddenly increased and price values of everything abnormally rose. To-day we have returned back to almost pre-war conditions and there is no reason why the general tax should be anything more than the pre-war rate of 9 to 10 per cent.

While I am urging a further reduction of general tax I am not forgetting that for the purpose of certain amenities which should be encouraged we should try to get more revenue and I object to general tax being maintained at this high level because here you are taking only one class of people, viz: the property-holders, whereas the taxation should be so planned as to be spread over a much wider area so that every shoulder that can bear it may be given the appropriate burden. I find that in case of water tax we are not realising as much as we should. The almost criminal wastage of water all over the town is a universally accepted complaint

We could effectively check this wastage and get an additional revenue as well as prevent further capital expenditure and recurring debt charges on new water works which are contemplated or requested by introducing a rule of having meters in every chawl, building and house to which water is supplied. There is no justification, I submit, with great respect for charging on the meter system a certain set of citizens who have to pay the tax at the rate of so much per gallon of water used by them, whereas the others escape scot free from adequate taxation like our Bengal Zemindars on the footing of Permanent Settlement

TAX FIRE COMPANIES.

Prof Davar then suggested to charge the Fire Insurance companies certain tax to increase the municipal revenue and said. The average citizen has his property or goods insured with these fire companies for which he pays a premium and in addition he is called upon to pay a tax to us with a view to maintain a fire brigade, which position is hardly fair. It will be thus seen that we can considerably add to our resources by tapping many other avenues of taxation but we must set ourselves to the task more seriously and by appointing a Sub-Committee to take the matter in hand immediately.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

Mr. Shiavax C. Cambatta agreed with Prof. Davar's suggestions and suggested to adopt the method in vogue in America for the furtherance of education, which he noticed in America and followed by the American government. If for example, we were to be given a certain share from the Entertainment tax by the Government, I understand that we should utilise same towards exhibition of educational films in cinemas to our children, that would be a great help towards broadening the mind of our rising generation. I am quite aware of the fact that the Government claims Entertainment tax as its own, but I suggest that if we were to press on the Government the fact that the education of our children is an item in which the Government is bound to help us and even if the Entertainment tax was their own, they could give us a share of it by collecting same themselves towards educational budgets such as the one I have indicated above.

Prof. V. G. Rao referring to the Schools Committee said: It seems to me anxious as we are to further the cause of free and compulsory education that a certain plan on definite lines must be laid down in conformity with the resources at our disposal. I am glad that the Municipal Commissioner has put in an item under the loan works of converting Chandanwadi Market into a School. Such a plan must lay down the proper scale of pupils per teacher and include the scheme for the gradual construction of school buildings as the large amount of School Committee budget is spent on the salary of teachers and rented premises. The present medical staff is not quite adequate for the complete medical inspection of children throughout the year. I do feel that medical Practitioners should come forward to lend the services in an honorary capacity.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala opposed the suggestion of meter system for the supply of water and urged the Municipal Commissioner to get along with the Water Works scheme in hand to supplement the water supply in the city. Since interest was low he suggested to take a loan of Rs. one crore for slum clearance and other amenities of the city.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal urged for more Hindi schools in the city and suggested establishment of a municipal dairy for the supply of pure ghee.

The committee then adjourned till Monday.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY TO RE-ARM

VIENNA: Nov. 12.

Declaration of the right of Austria and Hungary to re-arm is contained in an official communique issued at the close of the Three Power Conference.

RECOGNITION OF CONQUEST.

The communique also announces the recognition of Italian Empire in Abyssinia by Austria and Hungary and the desire of the two countries to participate in the economic exploitation of Abyssinia

DANUBE BASIS.

It adds that the talks revealed full accord of the three Governments on all problems of general interest. Austria and Hungary expressed satisfaction regarding the decision of Italy and Germany to collaborate on all questions affecting the Danube basin.

HAPSBURG PROBLEM.

It is noteworthy that the communique does not mention the Hapsburg question, from which it is deduced that no imminent decision or solution of the problem is intended. It is understood, however, that for the first time all the Three Powers have agreed that the restoration of Otto Hapsburg to the Austrian throne is desirable and should be carried out at a suitable moment.—Reuter.

Muslim Candidates For Bombay Legislatures

League Parliamentary Board Will Sit To-morrow For Selection

The Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board will meet at 11 a.m. on Saturday to select candidates for the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the list of applications that have already been received by the Provincial Board Secretariat with the necessary Pledge and Cash.

After the sitting up of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board, they met with the first success in the election of Sir Suleiman Cassam Mitha, the League's nominee to the Council of State (unopposed).

The following, it is understood, are the names of applicants received at the League Secretariat desiring to stand for election, if selected from the different constituencies in the Presidency:—

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(BOMBAY CITY): WOMEN 1 SEAT
Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji and Mrs. Shafi Tyabji.
(BOMBAY NORTH): 2 SEATS.
Mr. Hussein Tyabji, Mr. M. M. Killedar, Mr. M. M. S. Isphani and Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed Ahmad.
(BOMBAY SOUTH): 2 SEATS.
Mr. Husseinbhoy Lallji, Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, Mr. T.T. Barodawalla, Mr. Mahomed Suleiman Mitha, Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed Ahemad.
(NORTHERN DIVISION).
(AHMEDABAD CITY): 1 SEAT.
Sir Maheboob Kadri.
(AHMEDABAD DISTT.): 1 SEAT.
Mr. I. I. Chudrigar.
(SURAT & RANDER CITY): 1 SEAT.
Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi.
(SURAT DISTT.): 1 SEAT.
Mr. Abdul Kader Sheikh and Mr. A. E. Singapuri.
(KAIRA DISTT.): 1 SEAT.
Mr. I. Rasool Gandhi and Khan Saheb Fyzee Mahomed Khan.
(PANCHAMAHAL DISTT.): 1 SEAT
Mr. Nomanali Ginwalla.
(BROACH DISTT.): 1 SEAT.
Mr. Moosaji E. Patel.
(THANA DISTT.): 1 SEAT.
Mr. Mahomed Hafiz Goiandaz and Khan Saheb Akbar Diveker.
(CENTRAL DIVISION).
(AHMEDNAGAR): 1 SEAT.
Mr. M. M. Patel.
(EAST KHANDESH): 2 SEATS.
Mr. M. I. Rowjee.
(WEST KHANDESH): 1 SEAT.
Mr. Sheik Abdul Aziz.
(NASIK DISTT.): 1 SEAT.
Khan Saheb Abdul Rahim Hakim, Mr. Abdul Razak Moulvi, Mr. Sheik Abdul Aziz.
(POONA DISTRICT): 1 SEAT.
Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed.
(SATARA DISTRICT) 1 SEAT.
No application.
(SHOLAPUR): 1 SEAT.
Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hazrat Khan.
(BELGAUM DISTT.): 1 SEAT.
Mr. J. A. Gheevala and Mr. Abdul razak Inamdar.
(BIJAPUR DISTT.): 2 SEATS.
Mr. B. A. Ickal.
(DHARWAR): 2 SEATS.
Mr. S. A. Pirzada.
(KANARA): 1 SEAT.
Mr. Ismail Hasham Siddiq.
(KOLABA DISTRICT): 1 SEAT.
Mr. Haji Ebrahim Jeteker, Mr. M. H. Fazimdar.
(RATNAGIRI DISTT.): 1 SEAT.
Haji Aziz Gafoor Kazi.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (Upper House).

(BOMBAY CITY): 2 SEATS.
Mr. Husseinally Rahimtoola, Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla, Sir Ebrahim Currimbhoy, Mr. Hussein Tyabji.
(NORTHERN DIVISION): 1 SEAT.
No application.
(CENTRAL DIVISION): 1 SEAT.
Mr. A.A. Khan.
(SOUTHERN DIVISION): 1 SEAT.
Mr. Mahomed Amin Wazir Tambe, Mr. Haji E. Jiteker.

SINO-BURMA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

It is now reported that Col. Iselin, Chairman of the commission over the Burma-China Border and his Secretary will arrive at Rangoon on December 6 and may have talks there before proceeding to the place where the commission's work will be resumed.

Nizam's Flag Over Berars' Govt. House

HYDERABAD (Deccan): November 12.

To-morrow will be a most momentous day in the history of the Hyderabad State when, at a Kharita Darbar, to be held at 3 in the afternoon, Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, the President, will, on behalf of His Majesty's Government announce the terms of the agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Nizam, regarding the Berars, over which the Nizam's sovereignty is already acknowledged.

The Associated Press reliably understands that the agreement includes proclamation of the Nizam as the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berars, conferment on Prince Azam Jah Bahadur, the Nizam's Heir, the title of Prince of Berars, with the title of His Highness, provision of a separate Civil List for the Prince from the Berar revenues, hoisting the Nizam's flag over the Government House, Berar, holding parades in the Berars on the Nizam's birthday and appointment by the Nizam of His Agent at the headquarters of the Central Provinces Government.—A. P.

No Case For Wage-Cut

ALLEGED BREACH OF DELHI AGREEMENT

Millowners Are Not Acting Like Big Brother, Says Seth Ranchhodlal

Mr. Ranchhodlal Amritlal, a Mill owner, and a staunch Congressman, who took part in the C. D. Movement and went to jail twice, has written the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi on the present labour dispute in Ahmedabad.

The Mill Owners' Association has proposed a cut of 20 per cent. in the wages of workers and both the parties have agreed to refer the matter to arbitration. Representatives of both Organisations are meeting Mahatma Gandhi at Segaon. Mahatma Gandhi is one of the arbitration board. The other one Mr. Chimanlal Parekh has resigned his membership.

My dear Mahatmaji,

I was hesitating to address this letter to you. You know my relations with the textile industry and labour Union too well. I claim to know the conditions prevailing in the industry as much as any other textile man. Since years I have been taking keen interest in the question of wage-cut. I have been responsible in the past to check the activities of the Millowners' Association in making a direct cut in wages without arbitration. I believe that this has saved both the industry and labour from a serious loss and suffering. Both the Millowners' Association and the labour leaders know this fully well.

I understand that a fresh demand has been made by the Millowners' Association for a cut of 20 per cent. in wages and that the question is once more brought before you as one of the arbitrators. I never thought that the Millowners' Association would demand a further cut in wages and that too within such a short period. From what I have seen of the textile industry of Ahmedabad I fear I would be failing in my duty if I would not bring to your notice the fundamental issue in the dispute.

MAJOR ISSUE

I feel convinced that unless this fundamental issue is successfully tackled, it will not be possible to bring to the industry the peace and co-operation which are very essential to its prosperity—both now and hereafter. I am further tempted to write this because I am afraid that the major issue might be neglected into the background by bringing up for discussion matters which I feel are only of secondary importance. Hence I cannot help pointing out that if the main issue of the dispute is missed in the present crisis it will inflict upon the workers that very injustice against which you have so ably stood all these years.

The fundamental issue, as I see it, is that there is no case for any wage cut at all while standardisation has become a main point at time. Now even if the workers are successful in resisting the millowners demand for a 20 per cent. wage cut after standardisation, standardisation itself involves a wage-cut which I feel is quite uncalled for, if I consider the present organisation of the industry as a whole. I hardly need point out to you the standardisation clause in the Delhi agreement reads as follows:—

STANDARDISE WAGES

"Earnest efforts should be made to standardise the wages of the piece workers as soon as possible after 1st January of 1936, and such standardisation should not involve any cut or increase."

I may be allowed to point out that if the clause here quoted means anything, no standardisation will be possible unless it "lowers or raises the wage rate". As you are aware the wages in Ahmedabad mills are not paid on a uniform scale. They vary from mill to mill and it will be clear from some of the Millowners' correspondence with you that standardisation by whatever means it is achieved, will mean a downward revision of wages. May I further point out that standardisation and minimum wage are not the same thing, and that by itself, standardisation is never able to prevent further wage cuts. I may cite Lancashire as an example where wages have been standardised for the last 50 years. Even so, not the boldest of the optimists can maintain that there have been no wage cuts in the Lancashire industry during the last 50 years. I daresay the same story will be repeated here also with every adverse change in the fortune of the industry.

Moreover, even if you are able to arrive at an acceptable standard, it would be necessary that the Millowners faithfully adhere to the standard. What guarantee is there that the Millowners will do so? As I shall show later on I have reasons to say that the Millowners have consistently tried to and succeeded in getting round the terms of the Delhi agreement. I have grave fear in my mind that they will repeat their tactics once again whatever the standard they agree to follow and with whatever show of good faith.

The Delhi agreement allowed a wage cut of 6 1|4 per cent. only in certain departments of the industry. The workers reluctantly accepted this wage cut only after an assurance from the T.L.A. that there would be no further wage cuts after the agreement. About the 6 1|4 per cent wage cut I beg to submit that the Millowners applied it also in departments other than those selected for a cut and that in many cases it far exceeded the actual percentage allowed. This is indeed a grave charge to make but I am prepared to substantiate it to your entire satisfaction. In fact the Textile Labour Association itself charged the Millowners' Association with a breach of the Delhi Agreement.

BIG BROTHER EXPLOITS

It is a favourite saying of yours that Millowners and workers are partners who are running a big concern in a spirit of brotherly love and understanding. The big brother in this concern has supplied the capital. He is now forcing his brother worker into giving up part of his income so that the big brother may be able to maintain his profit after paying away the interest and other charges for the capital he has supplied. You will certainly agree that there can only be reasonable charge for the supply of such capital. But if we look into the history of the industry what do we find? We find that there has been no limit to this charge so much so that in some cases the millowners have been able to get back their entire investments. They can therefore afford to wait for their commissions and dividends in lean times. It is surely not intended that they should always get such a return. Even in the present industry which admittedly is not run in a spirit of brotherly love and understanding, it is not intended, I hope, that the burden of supporting it should fall upon the workers' shoulders. A certain amount of risk bearing should be done by the Millowners—equivalent of our "big brother". But what do the Millowners do? On the first chance that offers itself to them they try and transfer the entire risk to the workers. For what else does a wage cut come to when the big brother gets his full share of return on the capital he has invested, whatever be the condition of the industry as a whole? I may further point out that this return is not calculated on the lines on which it ought to be.

NOT THE RIGHT THING.

As you know a number of mills in Ahmedabad are financed either out of reserves or deposits. It is certainly true that in normal times, the Millowners may aim at getting a proper return on their own as well as borrowed capital. But I am still to be persuaded that such language is adequate in an industry run in partnership by two brothers. It is not the right thing to suggest particularly in a time of crisis as the present is said to be, that the millowners should expect any profit on the borrowed capital after the interest charges on it have been adequately met.

With the industry as it stands to-day, I am tempted to suggest that there may be some among the millowners themselves who think that a wage cut is not an immediate necessity. They are perfectly right in thinking so for the real evil as I see it lies elsewhere. If we look into the progress of the textile industry in Ahmedabad and elsewhere, we cannot but be struck by the growth of intense competition among the various Mills themselves. Now with their internal organisation undisturbed, this would mean that the older mills are bound to suffer in such a competition. May I not suggest that such a handicap is an argument not so much for wage cuts as for scrapping the older mills altogether? And does not the suggestion gain support from the fact that among Millowners demanding a wage cut the majority are running comparatively older mills? This is a further reason why I believe that neither standardisation nor a minimum wage can solve the real problem that is facing the industry to-day. Just as there is a keen competition between various textile mills in the same centres, as in Ahmedabad, there is also a competition no less keen between the different centres of textile production, as between Ahmedabad and Bombay. If then the millowners' return on their capital is to remain unaltered and competition continues to be keen, the only way to avert a crisis would be by cutting wages. It seems to me that under these conditions the workers' wages are bound to run downhill and there can be no stop unless we reach the bottom. For, with growing competition there will be a continuous state of crisis in the industry and an ever rising clamour for more and more wage cuts in spite of a fixed standard or an irreducible minimum wage.

WASTEFUL METHODS

Instead of resorting to wage cuts for the purpose of effecting savings, there are many wasteful methods associated with the present textile management which if eradicated would avert the necessity of any wage cut. For instance, collective buying and selling, standardising the qualities, scrapping of the inefficient and old plants (which are a dead weight on the industry), economical, financial planning, are some of the broad points which alone would effect considerable savings, not requiring any wage cut.

I started by saying that there is a fundamental issue at the root of the present industrial dispute in Ahmedabad. I hope I have been able to clarify that issue. It concerns, as I hope I have proved, not the amount of percentage of a permissible wage cut. Viewed with an eye on the ultimate consequence, it demands a thorough overhauling of the industry as a whole and a new orientation of policy on the part of those who are running it at present. It at once demands a radical change of heart and certain breadth of imagination.

My points are briefly these:—

(1) There is no case for a wage cut at all either directly or indirectly through standardisation.

(2) Standardisation will be unable to obviate further wage cuts.

(3) The millowners have broken the Delhi Agreement both in fact and spirit.

(4) The Millowners are not behaving as if they were the workers partners.

(A.) It is not just that the worker should bear the burden of supporting the industry.

(B.) The present organisation of the industry and its wasteful methods rather than so called high wage costs are responsible for the present crisis.

I approach you because I am afraid that unless the present crisis is approached on the lines I have tried to indicate, the workers may not get a square deal.

Indian News From Here And There

MISCHIEVOUS RUMOURS

Congress-Nationalist Unity In C. P. Has Not Fizzled Out

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Nov. 10.

Mr. G. A. Ogale, Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party in the Central Provinces in a statement to the press says that it has been brought to his notice that some persons are spreading rumours to the effect that unity between the Congress and Congress Nationalists in Nagpur province to fight the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Assembly on a common platform, has fizzled out.

In view of the harm and doubts likely to be caused or given rise to by such rumours, Mr. Ogale makes it clear that these reports are absolutely unfounded and that the unity achieved as a result of mutual negotiations stands.

Mr. Khaparde To Oppose Mr. Rao

The political correspondent of "The Hitavada" states that interesting developments are taking place in Congress circles and it is said that the Congress Nationalist compromise efforts are directed to see that a strong candidate is opposed to Mr. Rao in the university constituency.

It is said that Mr. Khaparde may finally oppose Mr. Rao and that Dr. Barlinge may be withdrawn from the electional arena. If Mr. Khaparde is not set up against Mr. Rao, he may be set up as a Democratic Swaraj Party candidate in Berar with the approval of the Congress.

Unity In Berar

A report from Amraoti states that compromise between the Democrats and the Congress in Berar has been arrived at and a common list of candidates has been prepared.

SIND PEASANTS' CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 11.

Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji is presiding over the Sind Peasants Conference on the 14th instant at Arbab village, near Tando Jam station. Both train and motor services are available. A large number of peasant-delegates and sympathetic leaders are attending important questions, such as Sukkur Barrage lands for peasants, the Sind Tenancy Act, Hereditary Rights to peasants, etc. are coming before the Conference.

Owing to 4 lacs of peasants being enfranchised in Sind, the Conference has assumed great importance.

Lectures On Journalism

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Nov. 12.

Under the auspices of the Baroda Students' League Mr. Bhikhalal Kapasi discoursing on "Journalists," after explaining the essential features of Newspapers and Reporting, urged them to be impartial and correct, in despatching news, to maintain self-respect and to serve society.

Mr. Nagkumar Makati explained the progress of Indian Journalism.

Afterwards a debate was held under the presidentship of Mr. Makati and the resolution whether the Gujerat Youths are progressing in all directions was lost, by an overwhelming majority voting against it.

PATNA, Nov. 12.—From enquiries at the headquarters of the Behar Branch of the All-India Spinners Association, it appears that Rs. 36,545 worth of Khadi was sold in different parts of the Province of Behar during the last Gandhi Jayanti week.—United Press.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF E. INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Fete And Exhibition In 1937

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Wednesday.

An ambitious scheme was put forward at the meeting of the Golden Jubilee Committee and other sub-committees at the East Indian Hall, Bandra, in connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Bombay East Indian Association. Mr. Frank Cordeiro was in the chair.

Mr. J. S. Pereira, Secretary of the Association, read a letter from Mr. J. Michael Pereira giving suggestions for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee in a befitting manner. The letter suggested a compilation of a "Who's Who," a marble statue of the President, a Fund for the Unemployed and a social gathering of the community.

Mr. D. E. Pereira then moved that the celebration should take place from the 24th April 1937 to last for a week, and that the proceeds of the fete be devoted towards the erection of a hospital in Salsette and a Training Home for Nurses. The first suggestion was unanimously adopted, whilst the second evoked a number of amendments, the main one being the establishment of an industrial school in Salsette. The amendment was moved by Mr. N. F. D'Souza and carried. It was also proposed to invite H. E. Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, to open the Fete.

Mr. D. E. Pereira then put forward the scheme for the Fete. He suggested an exhibition of arts and crafts, sale of home-made culinary products, Swadeshi stalls, wax publicity stalls, and a grand cabaret. He also suggested that funds could be easily raised by the sale of Jubilee stamps of the Association. A small committee was then appointed to carry out the scheme.

Police Adopt New Methods

Persons Found Near Scenes Of Outrage Arrested

Despite the gloom that has overshadowed the Dipawali celebrations, the principal Hindu business firms in the city displayed a few electric lights on Thursday night in celebration of the festival.

Sheikh Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road principally were brilliantly lit up till 9-30 p.m. and thereafter except for a few electric lights the rest were blacked out as by 10 p.m. not a single person ventured out on to the street in obedience to the Curfew Order.

On Thursday night there was only one solitary case of a Pardeshi who was stabbed by some Muslims. It was feared that the freedom enjoyed upto 10 p.m. might be marred by numerous rumours of rioting in various parts of the city. On investigations these were found to be without any foundation.

The police are now pursuing a policy of placing under arrest every person found in the vicinity of an outrage. This has proved very effective as even shop-keepers and others present on the scene who failed in their duty to either to save the victim or arrest the culprit are no less than abettors.

At Banian Street to-day after the brutally and cowardly assault on Sakaram,—who lost his life—by a Pathan opposite a barber saloon, the inmates of the saloon and shop owners who pleaded ignorance were taken in custody for inquiries.

Similar arrests were effected by the Maharbouri and Dongri police.

A WARNING.

This should serve as a warning to those who sit still while these dastardly outrages are committed on members of either community when they pass into one another's locality.

The District Police have again been requisitioned and the Military patrols will probably be out again on Friday. Elaborate arrangements have been made by the police to prevent any disturbances of any kind to-day (Friday) and the following two days.

Muslims Protecting Hindus

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

Mr. Fateh Mahomed Haji Ramzan writes:—

The report appearing in your issue of to-day's date that a Hindu has been stabbed yesterday in Teli Mohalla is quite incorrect. On the contrary there are several Hindus who are helped by the Mahomedan residents and given protection and safety and some are still there without any molestation and harassment. I myself being a resident of that place hereby strongly contradict the statement published in your paper and shall thank you to rectify the same in your issue of to-morrow.

MULJI JETHA MARKET.

The Hon. Sec. of the Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piece-Goods Merchants' Association Mulji Jetha Market Hall, Shaikh Memon Street, writes:—

With reference to the report that the Mulji Jetha Market was closed, which has appeared in the issue of your paper dated the 10th and 11th instants, I have to point out that the same is incorrect.

As a matter of fact, during the days under report, all shops in the Mulji Jetha Market carried out the work of cleaning and clearing the shops and re-arranging and decorating them in the usual manner and all was peacefully done; thus the market was not closed at all, as reported.

Yesterday being Dhan Teras Muhoorat, all the Merchants brought their Account Books etc. to their shops and performed all the relative ceremonies thereof in a peaceful manner. A strong police guard under the able directions of Inspector Hewson of the Princess Street Police Station was on patrol and the arrangements were admirable

EARLIER.

MILITARY SENT TO AFFECTED AREA

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A detachment of the Durham

(Continued in Col 5)

Diwali Annuals

"BOMBAY SAMACHAR", "JANMA BHOOMI", "JAYA-BHARAT" AND "MOJ MAJAH"

"The Bombay Samachar" offers solid reading to the readers of the "Divali Number." It contains articles by numerous writers known and unknown who discuss topics of general interest. History and economics, criticism, short stories, essays and thoughtful dissertations touch the questions which agitate the nation's mind. Quite an appreciable measure of space is allotted to poems. The number is profusely illustrated. The photos by A. L. Syed and the painting particularly by Sjt. J. Shah are noteworthy.

The "Janma Bhoomi" has the most attractive picture on the cover by Syt. Sonart. It seems to have paid special attention to subjects of commercial and industrial interest which add to the various other subjects of national interest discussed in the "Divali" number. The illustrations published here would have had greater interest if they had been more carefully printed. The paintings by Sjts. J. N. Trivedi, Chandrashanker Raval, Dhalla and, decidedly, by Syt. Y. K. Shukla may be particularly mentioned.

"JAYA BHARAT"

The contents of "Jaya Bharat" are not less attractive than the picture on the cover. The "Jaya Bharat" Divali number is, on the whole, a carefully thought out publication. Its illustrations and articles are chosen, arranged and edited with an evenness of outlook and standard. The articles definitely accentuate the manifold problems of national life and express the growing aspirations who one day will constitute the nation. The paintings by Syt. Markand Bhatt, the coloured picture of "Usha" by Syt. Kolabdhi, the "Varsadar" by Syt. Dhalla, are among the outstanding pictures in the number. Syt. Dhalla's article on "Gujarat Nun Kala Dhan" deserves special mention. For, it is the first informative article on Gujarati artists and their work. It is illustrated and is a reply to those who have neglected them.

"MOJ-MAJAH"

The "Divali" has produced its usual quota of annuals. The "Moj-Majah" devotes its special number to the film world and illustrates it with coloured plates of the leading "stars." The article on dancing by Syt. R. V. Mehta utters an opportune warning against the popular neglect of "Tal" and "Laya" in pseudo "Manipuri" manifestation.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Light Infantry in eight lorries were out this morning on a demonstration parade through the disturbed areas.

There was no improvement in the riot situation to-day and in fact considerable nervousness was displayed by members of both the communities.

There were six incidents to-day in which seven persons were injured. Four persons received stab wounds; one was stoned and two were injured by acid throwing.

Panic In Gohari Mohalla

The quiet which prevailed in Gohari Mohalla was disturbed today when a Pathan is alleged to have stabbed a Hindu working in one of the cloth printers at Banian Street opposite the Jambulli Moholla Mosque. This incident caused considerable panic and Superintendent Dyer and Inspector Deshpande came on the scene and effected 13 arrests in the vicinity.

SKINNY, Weak Rundown, Ailing Nervous and Tired?

NOW IS THE TIME YOU NEED TO GET 'VIKELP' TABLETS' MINERALS & FOOD IODINE INTO BLOOD and GLANDS

Thousands of men and women say—
"Vikelp" Tablets give these results where all else fails—
1. Correct Malnutrition.
2. Add at least 5 lbs. of firm flesh.
3. Strengthen nerves.
4. Banish Systemic disorders such as constipation, rheumatism, goitre, indigestion, insomnia, etc.
5. Make you eat and sleep better.
6. Give you Radiant Health, New Strength, Tireless Energy.
7. Build Resistance against Malaria.

Prove to Yourself How 'VIKELP' Tablets' MINERALS and FOOD IODINE Can Build Thin, Worn Out, Nervous People Into Strong, Red-Blooded Men and Women Without Use of Drugs!

"VIKELP" Tablets, the amazing natural mineral concentrate from the Pacific Ocean—richest source of the 12 life-giving MINERALS and FOOD IODINE—get right down and correct one of the real, underlying causes of weakness, thinness, and nervous, ailing, run-down condition — MINERAL AND FOOD IODINE STARVED GLANDS. When these glands do not work properly you suffer from malnutrition and all the food in the world cannot help you—it just isn't turned into flesh. The result is you stay weak, nervous, tired-out, and skinny—you "age" before your time.

The most important gland—the Thyroid—and other tinyh hidden glands which actually control body weight, health and strength—needs a definite evenly balanced ration of the 12 essential life-giving MINERALS plus FOOD IODINE all the time (not to be confused with chemical Iodides which often prove toxic). Only when the system gets an adequate supply of MINERALS and FOOD IODINE can you "regulate metabolism," the body's process of converting digested food into firm flesh, new strength, health, energy.

To get these vitally needed body MINERALS from Calcium, Phosphorus, Magnesium, etc.) and FOOD IODINE in assimilable food form take "VIKELP" Tablets, made from an amazing Pacific Ocean sea plant, now recognised as the world's richest source of these precious substances. They contain no drugs and contain 21½ times more Calcium—21½ times more Sodium than White Rice. 6 tablets alone contain more Food Iodine than 454 lbs. of Spinach or 1,362 lbs. of Lettuce. Your body is not only regenerated but maintenance, faulty metabolism, constipation, gastritis, goitre and other systemic illnesses are corrected or disappear entirely.

Whenever you have tired feelings, under the test with "VIKELP." Prove to-day to your self and see how long you can work without tiring and how much better you can work. Notice how much better you feel, sleep and eat — watch flattering gain in appearance, energy, strength and endurance and you gain at least 5 lbs. or 10 days' 20-30 lbs. of firm flesh and new energy. They cost but a few annas a day to use. Your own druggist will supply them to you. If your druggist cannot supply you send Rs. 2/12 for 100 tablets or Rs. 1/6 for the more economical 225 tablets size to Dept. B/11 2 Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 773, Bombay.

VIKELP

Cyclonic Weather Likely To Weaken

Storm Now Expected To Strike Kathiawar Ports

Sunshine And Clear Skies Expected To Return Within Two Or Three Days

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The present squally weather in Bombay is expected to clear soon, and within the next two or three days, if not earlier, clear skies and sunshine will be seen again, according to the forecast of the expert.

Bombay was only 100 miles off the storm-centre, which was moving in a north-westerly direction, at 2 a.m. to-day.

In the course of the day, the storm it is expected, will hit the Kathiawar ports, where squally conditions are forecast.

Cyclonic Weather Weakening

But the worst of the storm is now over as far as Bombay city goes, but the moisture present in the air, it will take sometime to clear.

The instruments at the Colaba Observatory, recording the wind movements, indicate that the cyclonic weather which was a feature yesterday, is now gradually weakening in intensity. The velocity of wind last night was only 15 to 20 miles an hour.

Last night the western horizon off Bombay was lit up with frequent flashes of lightning throughout the direction of the lightning being South-westernly.

It appears that the storm which drifted to Bombay as a remnant of the cyclone which recently blew over Madras and Bezwada, strengthened in the Arabian Sea causing widespread rain and lightning in Bombay and other interior parts of the province.

It is now moving towards Kathiawar with almost the same intensity and by to-night, it may hit several places in that region. The rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Wednesday was 43 cents, while 30 cents of rain were recorded at the Colaba Observatory, for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., today.

Races Cancelled

The rain, however, though small in intensity at Colaba has been heavy and satrrating in other parts of the City and the authorities of the Royal Western India Turf Club have found it necessary to cancel Saturday's races as the course is unfit for racing and not expected to dry in time.

Temperature Below Normal.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., today was 83.4 degrees, nearly 6 degrees below normal. The minimum temperature of 76 degrees was 3 degrees above normal.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., on Wednesday was 83 degrees, 7 degrees below normal and the minimum temperature for the same period was 75.1 degrees, 2 degrees above normal.

MASKS OFF!

Many of the letters I receive are worded in the same way—the writers complain of sallow, muddy skins, premature lines and wrinkles—and they want to know how to transform these unlovely complexions into satin-smooth loveliness. To each and all I give the same reply. "Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist," I say, "and smooth this over face and neck nightly. While you sleep this beautifying wax will absorb the faded outer skin with all its blemishes, revealing the youthful, new complexion now concealed beneath accumulations of outworn tissue." Mercolized Wax is quite unlike any other beauty cream; to begin with, it contains oxygen which revitalises an outworn skin, it makes "face-peeling" a simple, harmless operation which can be done at home without anyone else knowing anything about it.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

Pro-phy-lac-tic
Derma-Grip
RECOGNIZED AS BEST FOR ALMOST FIFTY YEARS
L-15

AGURU
Inimitable

Excellent for Daily use in handkerchief

BENGAL CHEMICAL: CALCUTTA.
Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

SAHARA GOLD

RAIN TO CONTINUE IN BOMBAY DECCAN

Heavy Falls Likely In Central India

POONA, Nov. 12.

The cyclonic storm in the east Arabian Sea centred at eight hours this morning about 100 miles to west north-west of Bombay and is apparently moving towards Bhavnagar.

Widespread and locally heavy rain has fallen in Central India and west Central Provinces. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Konkan and north Hyderabad, while local rain occurred in Gujarat, Malabar and north Madras Coast. A few falls have been reported from Lower Burma, west United Provinces, east Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Akola, Bhavnagar four inches; Indore, Khandwa, Karwar, three; Saugor, Guna two; Sutna, Hoshangabad, Baroda one and a half; Nowgong, Marmagao, Rentachintala and Nellore one.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue widespread in west Central Provinces, Central India and will extend and increase in Gujarat, east United Provinces and occur locally in east Rajputana, Madras Presidency, Mysore, Hyderabad and Konkan. A few falls are likely to occur in west United Provinces, east Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan. Thunderstorms are also likely in a few stations in Orissa, Biher and Chota Nagpur.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely to continue in west Central Provinces, Central India and occur locally in Gujarat, and east Rajputana during the next 30 hours.—A. P.

RAIN TOO LATE FOR GUJARAT

Light Shower Will Not Alter Famine Situation

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, Nov. 11.

For the last two days the skies have been clouded but with light showers yesterday night amounting to 30 cents, the clouds still remain in the sky, creating hopes for more rain.

However the famine situation will not be improved in the slightest degree in as much as Rabi sowing is reported to have already turned futile and the kharif crops have totally failed.

It is feared that this rainfall will only serve to strengthen the claims of the revenue officers who are understood to be contemplating recovery of revenue, eevn though the state of scarcity by Bombay Government has been declared.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-11-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .024 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.3 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.4 degrees 6.1 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.0 degrees 3.0 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 260 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.30 inches
Total rainfall during the month 2.00 inches
Total rainfall during the year 58.12 inches
Weather remarks: Thunderstorm and rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-11-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.9 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index erorr at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29,80 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

POLAND'S GRAND MUFTI IN BOMBAY

Says, Muslims Live In Peace And Enjoy Equal Rights In That State

Dr. J. Szynkiewicz, the Grand Mufti of the Muslim community of Poland, arrived in Bombay on Thursday from Paris.

The Grand Mufti comes to India for the first time, and intends to spend three months in this country, to acquaint himself with the conditions here. After his tour he will proceed to Persia and Egypt.

With the catholicity of a true follower of the Prophet, Dr. Szynkiewicz told a representative of this paper, when interviewed, that he believed that God's grace was bountiful and under His grace all communities and races in the world could live peacefully and in harmony.

He narrated an interesting story of his own community now living for six hundred years in peace in Poland, enjoying equal rights and privileges in the State. Some members of the Muslim community of Poland held high and responsible positions in the judiciary and in the army, not to speak of the civil services. The Supreme Judge of the State is a Muslim.

Dr. Szynkiewicz is a Polish Tartar by birth. The Tartars driven by the terror of Tamarlane drifted to Western Europe at the end of the 14th century and some of them settled in Poland and Lithuania. The Tartars of Poland speak the Polish language, like other Tartars who speak the national language of the respective countries in which they settled.

The Muslims in Poland offer their prayers in the Arabic language and the old Turkish language, while their mother-tongue is the Polish.

MINORITY IN POLAND

Formerly there were about 200,000 Polish Muslims. Some of them migrated to Turkey and others inter-married. At present the number is about 12,000, constituting a minority in Poland.

Happily for them, the Polish Muslims had no "Minorities problem" in their country and lived in absolute peace and harmony with the Poles.

Dr. Szynkiewicz stays in Bombay for a few days and intends to visit Hyderabad (Dn.), Calcutta, Delhi, Agra, Aligarh and Lahore. His visit was purely on a religious and cultural mission and he refused to comment on the present political tension in Europe. He said that he had been at the front for nearly four years, and any one who knew the horrors of the last war, would not talk of another war.

GROWING FASCIST MENACE

(Continued from page 6)

friendship." The British comment on this French attitude may be summed up in one line expressed in the "Manchester Guardian": "One cannot help wondering how much more these people can swallow if they can swallow Mussolini's Milan speech with such engaging smiles."

Naturally, the French Government every principle of whose foreign policy has been denounced by Mussolini as nonsense, is taken aback by the Mlian spech, especially so soon after the Italian Ambassador's assurance that Italy was not plotting with Germany against France, and that she would gladly attend the Locarno conference, even without Germany. It is felt that the behaviour of Mussolini's ambassadors is beginning to be modelled after the German diplomatic technique—expressions of cordiality followed by violent kicks. The prospects of the Locarno conference are naturally not considered to be good in the circumstances.

The German Ambassador to St. James's, Herr von Ribbentrop is, therefore expected to pay a flying visit to Berlin to discuss with Herr Hitler the British protest against the speeches of General Goering and Dr. Goebbels. It is stated that though the protest was 'friendly' the language used in it is in vigorous terms and Herr von Ribbentrop, wishing to establish close and friendly relations with the British Government, is anxious to obtain from Hitler an undertaking that his mission to Britain shall not in future be undermined by the declarations of German Ministers.

Labour Party

The Labour Party had a net loss in the Municipal Elections held on Monday last. The Conservatives had a net gain of nearly 80 and the Independents about 70. This must, indeed, be most dspressing to the Labour leaders but the "Daily Herald" thinks that Labour did not do well nor do badly. "Labour could not be expected to hold its 1933 gains," says the "Herald," though why it could not is not explained. The remedy, according to the paper, "is to get more agreement upon Foreign and Armament Policy." In other words, the way to get the electors to vote for Labour is to make the Labour policy indistinguishable from the Government's. May be the "Herald" just hopes the electors will toss up for it when they go to the polls. And there is another admission from this organ of the British Labour Movement. It says that the Labour Movement's advance has stopped since 1929. One might go even further and say that in many areas it has definitely gone back. This is an indication obviously that there are people in the British Labour Movement who are resigned to defeatism and who are determined that Labour shall remain a loyal opposition. They used to tell the working class of this country that Communist affiliation would lose Labour millions of votes, and that Labour without Communists would gain millions. But France provides an interesting side-light. Unity made the French Labour Party, the strongest party in the country. It could do the same in England. But that is why the Tories and Messrs. Odhams oppose it.

The figures of widespread Labour losses and Conservative gains are an eloquent commentary on the present policy of the Labour Party leadership. Last year saw a net Labour loss of 29. This year is likely to see a net loss of 100 or over. This is the supreme grave warning to the Labour Movement. The bill is coming in for the reactionary anti-unity decisions of Edinburgh. It is a heavy bill, and we have not seen yet the end of it, unless those decisions are reversed. If the decisions are not reversed and unity between all sections of the Labour movement is not brought about, the only thing that we can foresee is that the British Labour Party will go the fate of the Liberal Party. Or perhaps it would become a counter-part of the German Social-Democracy.

Arms Commission Report

The report of the Arms Commission opposing a State monopoly of the manufacture of arms, but urging that the Government should assume complete responsibility for the arms industry, organise closer collaboration with, private arms manufacturers and restrict the profits of armament firms in peace-time, was issued during the week-end. It will be considered by Liberal and Labour members of Parliament at this usual weekly meetings this week, and judging by the comments of their leaders there can be little doubt that the Opposition will ask the Government to grant early facilities for a Parliamentary debate. The general opinion is that the futile half-measures proposed by the Commission will not still the demand by the people of Britain for an effective destruction of the most odious racket in British capitalism to-day.

The Bareilly College Union Cabinet has decided to present an address of welcome to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, when he visits the place for the session of the U. P. Political Conference.

A MOST APPROPRIATE
DIVALI GIFT

MAY WE SUGGEST A
BOMBAY MUTUAL POLICY?

This is a gift that lasts, one that serves through years and years. For it ensures a sum of money, large and handsome, which helps in a hundred ways. Think how your wife, and children will feel when they know the comfort and satisfaction of cash in hand.

BUY A POLICY TO-DAY.

Bombay Mutual Premiums are moderate and the returns grand. Fine bonuses are your too.

Write for a prospectus and talk to our representative.

THE
Bombay Mutual
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.,
Bombay Mutual Building, Fort, Bombay.

A BOMBAY MUTUAL POLICY is the BEST INVESTMENT One can think of

Player's
MAGNUMS

3½ annas for 10 (WITH COUPON)
3 annas for 10
PL/132

Cook's Death Sentence Commuted

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

The Governor-in-Council has commuted the sentence of death passed on Bhagirathi by the Sessions Judge of Toungoo for an offence under Section 302 I.P.C. to one of transportation for life. Bhagirathi, Oria cook, it will be remembered, killed his master, Mr. S. Gupta, a young Bengali pleader at Toungoo in May last by cutting him with a 'dao' in the presence of his wife.—United Press.

Veteran Prepared For War Again!

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 11.

"Should the trial of war come again to our country, we will show ourselves worthy of those who have gone before and we will serve our Sovereign and Empire in peace or war," said Major General Nicholson, Commanding Officer, Deccan District, in the course of the address on the occasion of the observance of the Armistice Day at the service held this morning in Secunderabad Cenotaph.—United Press.

A Page About Motoring & Aviation

IN THE CONTROL CABIN OF AN AIR-LINER

What The Captain And The First Officer Have To Do

Out on the departure platform the air-liner stands. Its four big engines tick over gently. It is spick-and-span. It gleams in the summer sun, looking slim, graceful, efficient—a machine of beauty as well as of speed.

It is not only pleasing to the eye, this big aircraft, but one knows that in every tiny detail it is as perfect as skill and experience can make it. The product of a remarkable system is this liner of the air! In its maintenance and overhaul no detail has been overlooked. Every adjustment made by the engineers has been checked and re-checked, and before it stands here ready for another of its scheduled flights it has been signed out as "airworthy" by an Air Ministry Inspector. The whole system—construction, operation, maintenance, overhaul—is as infallible as human brains can make it.

The air-liner's First-Officer goes aboard before the arrival of the Captain. He looks over everything with an expert eye. He runs up the engines and listens to their smooth rhythm.

DEPARTURE.

Now passengers, mails, and freight are coming aboard, and the Captain himself appears and enters the control-cabin.

The hands of the clock on the control-tower point to the minute of departure. Promptly, on receiving the necessary signals, the big aircraft taxies away and faces into wind. The Captain opens up his engines. Forward the air-liner surges faster and yet faster. Now its big wheels are just skimming the aerodrome surface. And a moment later it is fully airborne and climbing steadily.

The Captain and First-Officer settle themselves comfortably in their control-cabin. From their outlook windows they have an excellent view, while the instruments on the dashboard are grouped so as to make them easy for inspection. The Captain grasps a hand-wheel. His feet rest on pedals. A movement of the wheel governs ascent and descent, and also the lateral movement of the air-liner, while the pedal control operates the rudder.

The instrument board presents an array of dials and gauges. One registers air speed. Another height. Others tell their story of the running of the engine—revolutions, temperatures, etc. One ingenious piece of mechanism is the "artificial horizon." This is a gyroscopic apparatus. When an air-liner is flying in cloud or fog, and those controlling it can see no ordinary horizon by which to judge the angle or inclination of their machine in relation to the surface of land or sea, this "artificial horizon" comes infallibly into play. By keeping his eye on a dial or small screen, and by watching the position of a tiny aircraft in relation to an artificial horizon-line, the pilot can maintain his machine on just as even a keel as though he has the full power of normal vision.

27 YEARS AGO.

Air-liner Captains of to-day, passing out above the Channel in great metal-built craft, with passengers being served with luncheons or dinners in luxury saloons, often find their thoughts going back to that day, 27 years ago now, when Louis Bleriot steered out over this same stretch of water on the first aeroplane flight from France to England. Not even a compass had that pioneer. Wireless communication between aircraft and the ground was not to come till years later; and as a contrast to the four big engines of present-day air-liners, giving a total of thousands of horse-power, Bleriot had to rely on one tiny motor developing only about 25 horse-power.

Air voyages of to-day proceed with the smooth precision of a journey by ocean-liner or long-distance train. Wireless signals report the passage of an aircraft from point to point along its route. The Captain, whenever he decides to walk back through the saloons to see that his passengers are comfortable, can relinquish the handling of the air-liner to his First-Officer, who has a duplicate set of controls in front of him.

The First-Officer is methodically busy throughout the flight. He has his log-book to attend to entering in it details as to height and speed, and as to the functioning of the engines and other mechanical equipment. He passes wireless messages to the various air-stations "en route." He obtains weather reports and communicates these to his Captain. And all the time the air-liner drones along a mile or so above the earth, maintaining its schedule to the minute, and eating up the miles with a precision which, in itself, illustrates the progress which has been made in air transport since those early stages when one pilot took three days to make the 250 miles' trip from London to Paris, and another had as many as 18 forced landing while endeavouring to complete a similar journey.

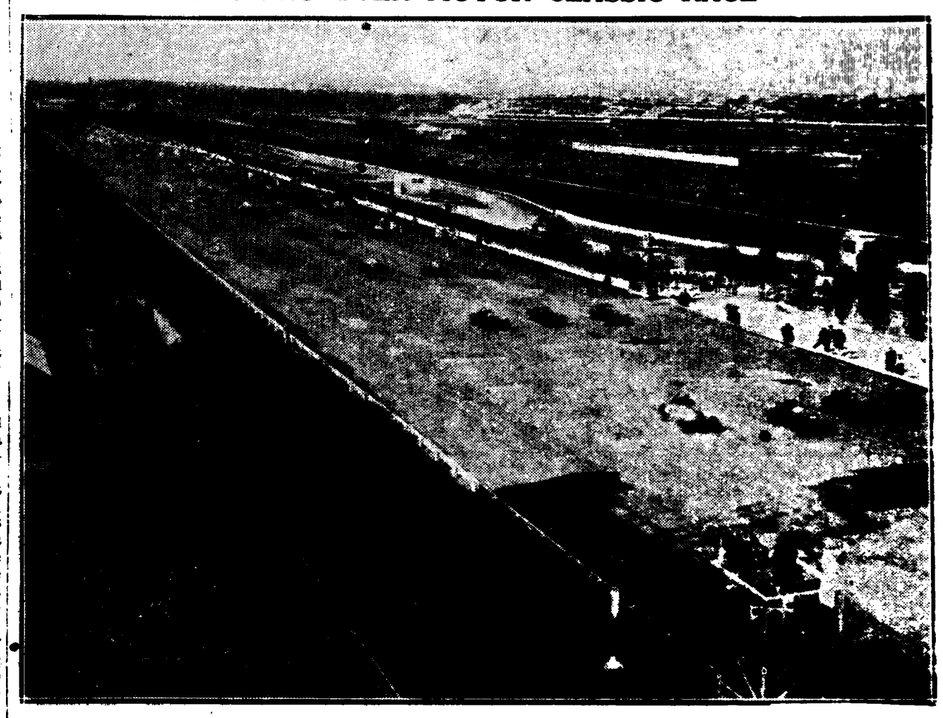
LANDINGS.

Instruments in an air-liner's cockpit, and on the ground, make modern landings as smooth and effortless as is the passage of the aircraft through the air. Sensitive height-recorders can be brought into play when an air-liner nears the earth. There are wireless "lighthouses" and guiding rays, also wonderful floodlights and fog-piercing beacons.

Science and mechanics have, between them, wrought wonders in the air. They have replaced human vision with forms of artificial vision. They have annihilated distance by enabling men far above the clouds to converse easily with those below in ground stations. They have given modern aero-engines a power, a lightness, and a reliability, which would have seemed impossible to those building the first crude motors that were installed in early planes. They can fashion wings and hulls of metal, and impart to them an almost incredible combination of lightness and strength.

Scientists, designers, engineers, pilots! All of them combine, nowadays, in a splendid form of team-work, and our airways play their ever-growing part as an "express" form of travel reinforcing and augmenting—but not supplanting—those widespread facilities afforded by the transport of land and sea.—"I. N. A. Gazette."

LOOKING OVER MOTOR CLASSIC RACE



A general view of the famous race track at Westhmy (U.S.A.) before the start of the 300-Mile motor race for the Vaan derbuilt Cup.

New Cars SEEN IN London

Larger Engine And Improved Acceleration Noticed At Motor Show

(By A Motoring Correspondent.)

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

The holiday season over, Autumn has come on with a rush. The first fortnight of October has been characterised by bright sunshine, frosty nights, falling leaves and, surest herald of winter, the first fogs. London is uncomfortably full. The Motor Show is largely responsible for the congestion, and as almost every other one of the hundreds of thousands of visitors to it seems to arrive in London in his own car, the traffic problem becomes even more acute than usual. Incidentally, Great Britain is now the most densely motor-car populated country in the world, having over 20 cars to the square mile against 8 in the U. S. A. On the other hand, some idea of the far greater total number of cars in America may be had from the fact that England uses a little less petrol per annum than the State of New York alone!

MOTOR SHOW.

The Motor Show opened at Olympia last week, and so far as a bird's eye glance can tell is characterised by cars with rather larger engines and improved acceleration. These two developments are due first to the reduction in the English horse-power tax, and secondly to the widespread 30 mile-an-hour speed limits which encourage drivers to make up time on roads which are not subject to the restrictions. There are still many 4-cylinder engines, and the recent close liaison between the motor and aircraft engineering industries has enabled British designers to produce a 4-cylinder engine of comparatively low horse-power which will actually develop a high break horse-power and be quick and smooth in running, as well as reliable. 6-cylinders, however, are most popular, and 8 and 12 cylinders are increasing in numbers but not yet fully established in favour.

COLOUR IN CARS.

The display of coachwork is particularly noteworthy. Light-coloured cars are definitely favoured, popular shades including poppy, geranium, strawberry and cardinal reds Saxe blue, Chartreuse green, peach, biege and mink brown. There are very few dark-coloured cars. Most cars are well streamlined, with interiors more roomy and more luxurious than ever. Many of the smaller and moderate-priced cars are modelled on the lines of expensive cars.

There is little mechanical novelty, except perhaps that greasing by hand is definitely out-of-date, most cars being provided with automatic chassis lubrication by pump of engine.

MOLLISON AFTER RECORD FLIGHT

Mr. J. A. Mollison when he landed at Croydon 13 hours 16 minutes after taking off from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland

MOTORING NOTES FROM ABROAD

Midget Cars Are Popular In Europe

Several new midget automobiles are appearing in Europe as a means of combating the high price of petrol, according to The Associated Press of America. The "Fiat 500," one of the newest models, is reported to run forty-seven miles on a gallon of gasoline, which is considered especially important in a country where petrol sold recently for nearly five rupees a gallon and where the cheapest petrol obtainable ranges from two rupees a gallon upward. The new Fiat sells for dol. 700, is streamlined, of metal construction, equipped with safety glass throughout and has four-wheel hydraulic brakes.

FOREIGN PRODUCTS NEEDED

George F. Bauer, a member of the Advisory Committee of the World Two-Way Trade Fair, which will be held in the Port of New York Authority Building from Nov 23 to Dec. 5, said in a statement issued recently that it might be possible to build an automobile exclusively from products of the United States, but that it would cost from five to seven times as much as the present vehicle. Materials used in automobile production in America are now shipped from fifty-seven foreign countries he said, and listed among the imports tin from Bolivia, cork from Spain and Portugal, mohair from the Levant, chromium from Greece nickel from Canada, rubber from the Malay States, manganese from Brazil and the Black Sea, asbestos from Canada and bauxite from the Guianas.

CHINA TO BUILD HER OWN CARS FOR CHINESE ROADS

History Of Motor Transport Dates Back Only 23 Years!

Not until 1913 was there a modern highway in China; the 53-kilometre road between Changsha and Siangtan, built by the Governor of Hunan, was the first serious attempt to provide a channel for vehicular traffic that could be regarded as a marked improvement upon the primitive tracks which for centuries had served for the passage of slow-moving ox-carts, sedan-chairs, wheelbarrows and pack horses, writes "The People's Tribune." Twenty miles a day was considered to be fair average going in the "good old days," and other than military and civil officials, there were few Chinese who ever wandered a hundred miles away from their birthplace. To-day China has about 100,000 kilometres of good highways—roughly 62,000 miles, not what would be considered first-class roads in Europe and America but which are a vast improvement upon the old tracks, and in ordinary circumstances can carry modern mechanical transport. A bulletin recently issued by the Bureau of Roads under the National Economic Council, gives some interesting figures relating to the progress made up to the end of last year in the building of modern highways and the development of motor-transport. Since then, of course, more work has beeen accomplished, and a few weeks ago four new highways in Hopei were opened, with a total length of about 650 miles. These roads were built in less than four months at a cost of dol. 1,700,000, and the construction of four more Hopei highways is planned. It is now possible to travel between Shanghai and Canton by car, and before long we shall be reading of some adventurous motorist driving from Santon to Peiping—not because much faster means of travel are not available, but just to show that it can be done.

RECENT INCREASE.

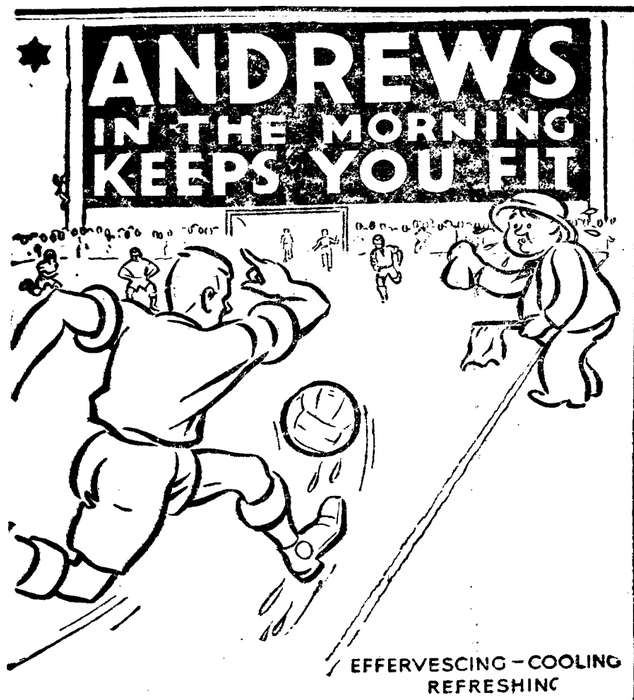
There appears to be about 80,000 motor-vehicles of various types in China, an absurdly small figure, but it is significant that since 1932 the number of motor-buses and trucks imported has more than treoled. As new highways are built, vehicles are imported to make use of them, and new passenger and freight services are being opened up in the interior as fast as the road-builders complete their work. Now comes a new development arising out of the construction of modern highways—the China Automobile Manufacturing Company (with a capital of dol. 6,000,000) has concluded a a contract with the German firm of Benz under which the latter will supply plant and technical advisers for a motor-works to be established at Chuchow, in Hunan, with a branch-factory in Shanghai. The plan is to turn out 100 vehicles monthly for the first five years, fitted with imported crude-oil engines, but after that it is hoped, by extending the plant to undertake the whole process of manufacture, and make the further importation of engines unnecessary. All the plant needed for the two factories will be of German make, and experts will be sent out to superintend its erection and operation until such time as Chinese engineers are able to take over full control. It is expected that the two factories will be working by the end of this year and, if all goes well, by 1941 China will be able to turn out motor-vehicles which will be completely Chinese, as it is the intention of the company to use tyres, glass, leather and all the usual mechanical and other accessories of domestic manufacture.

There is no obvious reason why these plans should not be fulfilled. If the new company is conducted in a business-like way—and under expert foreign supervision it should be—the successful handling of a modern mechanical plant and processes should be easily achieved within five years, but the task must be taken seriously, and the utmost care taken that the disastrous results of earlier optimistic schemes are not repeated. China is only just entering upon the mechanical era, but having entered is progress will be rapid if care is taken to avoid mistakes. Even if everything works out nicely according to plan, there will be still a field for foreign-made motor-vehicles of various descriptions. We must not become obsessed with the idea that we can learn in five years what it has taken others fifty years to find out. It is true that China can start with the great advantage of not having to follow the slow evolution of the motor-vehicle and can begin close behind those who have had to spend long years in experimental work. It is no less true, however, that this hard-won experience gives Western designers and engineers an advantage over us which will be of great service to them in developing improved types and designs which, if we want, we must continue to import. On the other hand, it should be possible for Chinese ingenuity to devise some classes of motor-vehicle peculiarly adopted to prevailing conditions in this country—financial as well as topographical and anyone clever enough to do this will have a tremendous field for putting his idea into practice.

The establishment of the China Automobile Manufacturing Company, then, may be regarded as a very interesting experiment, the development of which will be watched very closely, since its success will mean a measure of prosperity for many newly established industries. Its plans, if successfully carried out, will assist very materially in the development of rural areas by facilitating passenger and freight traffic in the areas which are being newly-opened by the building of modern highways. And even among the farmers—conservative though they are, and poor—there are signs of the widening influence of mechanical aids to industry. Two types of wheat-threshers, designed on modern principles but adapted to rural conditions in China, have been made by the National Institute for the Improvement of Rice and wheat in conjunction with the College of Agriculture of the University of Nanking. One type is operated by an oil-engine of five h.p. and costs dol 100; the other is smaller and is operated by a foot-treadle, the cost being just over dol 21. The larger type, using three tins of petroleum is able to thresh more than 60 piculs of wheat a day, and is adapted for threshing beans, kaoliang and corn. The Institute is planning to manufacture a number of machines for demonstration to farmers during the next harvest in Anhwei, Honan, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi and other wheat-growing provinces. We fully realize the unfortunate fact that not every farmer in China has dol. 20 to spare to buy a threshing-machine, nor would be inclined to buy one even if he had the money. The interesting thing is, however, that such a machine has been made and its use is to be systematically demonstrated. They will not sell "like hot cakes," any more than China's 62,000 miles of highways will be congested with Chinese-made motor-vehicles within the next five years but these things are significant of the changes coming about in China—changes which will have social and political reactions even though they start by being mechanical.

That public opinion is beginning to take serious interest in these matters is shown by the suggestions made to rehabilitate native industries in Kwangtung by the National Manufacturers Federation in a petition to the Ministry of Industry. The following proposals were embodied in this petition:—That all industries in the province for which adequate raw materials are available, such as sugar-refining, flax-weaving, steel-refining, and silk-reeling, be promoted; that all industries for which suitable raw materials are not available locally, and which unable to compete with similar industries in other parts of the country, such as wool and cotton-weaving, be abandoned; that those industries requiring substantial capital and advanced technique and having good prospects in international trade, be operated by the State; and those industries producing daily necessaries and not requiring large capital or production on an extensive scale be operated as commercial enterprises. That seems to be a very sound and sensible view to take—broader and more intelligent than so much of the talk heard about "developing" industry, without paying proper regard to the prospects of success. It is easy to start any enterprise once the necessary financial backing is secured; too much money has been wasted in China already by men whose ambitions exceeded their energies; what we want nowadays is a combination of practical ideas, good prospects and efficient management.

YOU'LL BE HAPPY WITH A HUMBER
BY APPOINTMENT
Cycle with Confidence
THE New
BEESTON HUMBER
LASTS A LIFETIME
There could be no greater proof of the Beeston-Humber's supreme quality than the fact that it is guaranteed for all time! Among its features is the exclusive Duplex front fork fitted for greater strength and resilience. For perfect running and lasting service, insist on a Beeston-Humber.
The Noble Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
HUMBER CYCLES HAVE NOW BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE WITHOUT SACRIFICING QUALITY



Fitness is not just a matter of luck. The machinery of the body needs a little regular care and attention. The best way to maintain its healthy rhythm is also the easiest way —the most pleasant way. Take a regular glass of sparkling Andrews. It gently cleanses the system of all impurities, cools the blood—invigorates, physically and mentally.

Andrews is an invaluable aid in cases of indigestion, heartburn and flatulence, besides being at all times a pleasant refreshing drink.

696

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Kannada And Marathi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Anybody reading Viator's article about Kanarese and Marathi in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th of November will see that the gentleman is endowed more with pride than with learning. The mere mention of the fact that the Marathi language which is more recent than Kanarese, owes many of its words and usages to Kanarese, is assumed by Viator as a serious charge, to be repudiated with all the vehemence at his command.

Any student of philology will admit that when people talking two different languages are thrown together by the force of circumstances, their languages are bound to influence each other. The words of one language get mixed up with the words of the other to such an extent as to baffle the expert etymologist. So neither the Marathi nor the Kanarese people need take any umbrage if they find that both the languages owe much to each other.

As the Indo-Aryans advanced into southern India, it was inevitable that their language and culture should be influenced by the Dravidian languages and culture of southern India. If Viator takes the trouble of referring to the introduction of the Kanarese into English dictionery of Reverend F. Kittell, he will find there, more than four hundred instances of Kanarese words, of purely Dravidian origin, having entered the Sanskrit language by the front door. To quote the very words of Viator "no language in the world, unless it was the speech of the savages or undeveloped aborogines, is free from the influence of foreign languages." Viators admits that the Marathi language has borrowed freely from the Arabic, Persian and English languages; he is rightly proud of this debt; then why should he fight shy of the innocent fact that the Marathi language owes many of its words and usages to the Kanarese language also?—Yours, etc.,

A KANNADIGA.

Bijapur.

Arrests Of Domestic Servants

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is really surprising and painful to note the wholesale round up of the domestic servants in Bombay from more or less peaceful localities such as Girgaum. etc.

A few snobs have, it appears made complaints regarding these domestic servants and as the police have been making arrests on suspicion of these people, they have been leaving the city in large numbers for their native place, and the residents of Bombay therefore have begun to feel a dearth of domestic servants.

In fact, these people are practically employed from morning till night and have very little time and energy to utilise for mischief and very few of them, if any, could be considered as bad characters. They are leaving their employment, the only source of their maintenance, on account of the fear of these arrests and possible harassment at the hands of the police. This would also mean that most of the big premises in Bombay, which are kept clean on account of the services of these people will more or less become unhealthy.

The tendency of indiscriminate arrests of these innocent people, who are not the persons concerned with the present riots, is to be deprecated and an emphatic protest should be raised against this injustice to this section of illiterate and poor people. This exodus worsens the panic rather than improve the situation.—Yours, etc.,

M. V. CHIKHALE.

Remedy For Fanaticism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The wanton disregard of life and property at the hands of rif-raffs and ragamuffins in the name of all that is sacred and consecreted on this earth, has extended beyond all sanguine expectations. The forces of fanatical fury and religious intolerance have been let lose again and at this rate there seems to be no end to this quarrel which is capable of lasting indefinitely. The root-cause of this trouble is religious bigotry which admits of no tolerance and the only solution which can strike at the very bottom of this foolish frenzy for emptying the contents of other people's stomachs, lies in raising instead of the Mandir and the mosque, in the midst of a decent garden at the very place, a beautiful memorial arch dedicated to the sacred memory of those innocent souls who were cruelly assaulted and brutally murdered at the altar of fanatism and bigotry. An annual festival with mass Hindu-Muslim prayers should be held at this place to keep both the communities conscious of the horrors perpetrated in the name of Allah and Ishwar.

To the memory of brothers
whom their brothers did murder,
And forgot that Ishwar and
Allah were not further.—
Yours, etc.,

J. D. DALAL.

Dohad Congress Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has not fixed any rules or regulations for the election of the delegates to the Faizpur sessions of the Congress and has delegated all powers to the person of the Presidents of the various District Congress Committees.

It is quite natural and obvious that by enjoying unmitigated power in conducting the elections injustice may be done to other candidates who are under the disfavour of the Presidents and it is all the more likely because the President of the District Congress Committee himself take part in the election as candidates. We have particular grievance against the methods adopted by the President of the Panchmahals district Congress Committee.

The following facts will reveal how the president of the district Congress Committee is using the powers vested in him.

There are two parties in the Congress politics of Dohad, one party of the District Congress president and the other party of the Socialists and the youths. The socialists and the youths enjoy a majority in the Dohad Jhalod Congress Committee. Strenuous efforts have been made in the past and are made at present to oust the younger section out of power.

Polling stations have been fixed at such places as are miles away from the majority of the voters enrolled by the youths resulting in harassment to the voters. In Bharamkheda group there are 303 voters, 258 in Bharamkheda enrolled by the youths and 45 in other villages. The polling station has been kept at Garbada 8 miles away from Bharamkheda.

The villages of Galaliawad, Delsar, Sarsatalai, Mendrai, Usarvan, Tindoadi Kharedi, are all within a radius of half a mile, and 250 members have been enrolled there by the youths. These villages have been split up and 155 Galaliawad voters are joined with the Bordi polling station 7 miles off. Kharedi, Usarvan and Mendrai voters with Limdi polling station 11 miles off, and Sarsa-Talai voters with Kharaj polling station. Normally the Galaliawad group of 250 voters ought to have been joined with 50 voters of Freelandgunj and formed into an independent constituency. Though there are 155 voters in Galaliawad, the polling station has been kept at Bordi which is 7 miles away from Galaliawad. A ballot box must be placed at Galaliawad.

In Dohad city also the polling station has been kept at the end of the town and very far from the residence of the majority of the voters enrolled by the youths.

We the intending candidates for the delegateship of the Faizpur Congress enter our emphatic protest against the unjust, arbitrary and undemocratic methods adopted by the President of the District Congress Committee. These methods are not conducive to the growth of the Congress Movement. We hope and trust that wiser counsels will prevail and satisfy the voters and the candidates by adopting just and legitimate mehods. We are, Yours, etc.,

Kamalashanker Pandya,
Harilal Shah,
Ramanlal Seth,
Damodar Acharya,
Girdhar Seth,
Chhotalal Desai,
Navalkishore Parikh.

Candidates for delegates to the Faizpur Congress.

Dohad, Nov. 7.

CASE AGAINST CENTRAL BANK

Shamdasani's Arguments For Inspection Of Account Books

That the Criminal Procedure Code and the Bankers' Books' Evidence Act co-existed without conflict was the contention put forward by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Thursday, at the resumed hearing of the case against the auditors and accountants of the Central Bank for alleged issuing of false Balance Sheet with a certificate appended to it, where false statements were alleged to have been made wilfully and knowingly.

At the outset, Mr. Shamdasani pointed out that it was not out of courtesy, as was argued by the counsel for the Bank that the books were produced before the Court upon a request contained in a letter of the Court, but that the letter, he asserted, was really a summons for which he had paid. The Court conceded that the argument advanced on behalf of the Bank on this point was a weak one.

Mr. Shamdasani contended that Section 94 would remain unaffected and he further explained that that section overode the provisions of the Bankers' Books' Evidence Act. When there was nothing in the special act, he cited from an authority, to exclude the operation of the general Cr. Law, it could not be inferred that there had been an intention on the part of the legislatures to exclude it.

He submitted to the Court that the books had been produced and the Court had to consider whether the authorities he had cited did or did not lay down that the jurisdiction to produce books carried with it the jurisdiction for inspection of books. If they did, then their verdict was conclusive and their decision was binding on the lower court.

In reply to a question from the Court, Shamdasani replied that according to him Section 94 of the Cr. P. Code did not protect the Bank at all.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

Further hearing of the case was postponed to November 17.

It will be recalled that the Magistrate vacated his previous order for the inspection of the Bank's books to prove the case for the Prosecution after an ex-parte application was filed by Mr. Shamdasani under the Bankers' Books' Evidence Act and after arguments were adduced by the counsel for the Bank, opposing Mr. Shamdasani's application.

As that application was pending before the Court, Mr. Shamdasani filed another interlocutory application praying for inspection of books under the Cr. Procedure Code. After the first application under the Bankers' Books' Evidence Act was disposed of in favour of the Bank, the second application under the Cr. Procedure Code was taken up by the Court, when arguments against and for were heard by the Magistrate on a notice issued by the Court to the Bank's solicitors.

Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person while Mr. S. G. Velinker defended the Bank.

A FRIEND OF INDIA ABROAD

(Continued from page 6)

stronger by means of sport, business and university work.

Interest In India.

In conclusion, Mr. Andrews said he had only one complaint to make against the N.Z. students. They are so keen to hear and there are so few lecturers to talk about Indian problems, that it takes an immense number of lectures to satisfy them. They would work a lecturer to death out of sheer enthusiasm. In Dunedin he was called upon to speak on seven different occasions in the course of one day. So, after a really successful tour, he had to take things more easily in Australia, and to stop work for a while in Ceylon. He has a good story to tell against himself and his beard. One L. T. Andrews, a lawn tennis player and Davis Cup champion, is on his way to Australia just now.

So, at Colombo, a not-too-well-informed customs officer enquired of our Mr. C. F. Andrews, "Are you the famous lawn tennis player?" To which he replied modestly: "No. I have played, but I am not up to Davis Cup form."

And then the Colombo papers, which are keen on cricket history, suggested as a more suitable question, "Well, are you W. Grace?" And that is that, for the time being. We shall hear more of his adventures from time to time and place to place.

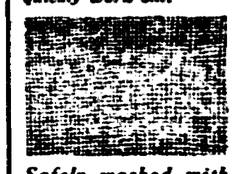
HARIJAN HOUSES GUTTED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

Seventy-two houses, mostly belonging to Harijans, were gutted by a devastating fire which raged for about three days in Mahpalpur. No loss of life is, however, reported. Gratuitous relief is being arranged for poor who lost all the property.—United Press

The advantages of SUNLIGHT'S *super* quality

Fabric washed with cheap harsh soap: hard rubbing was necessary, and so the fabric was quickly worn out.



Safely washed with Sunlight's "extra soapy" suds, the delicate threads are undamaged.

Sunlight Soap is a super-quality soap—it doesn't damage clothes. Its pure suds are "extra soapy"—draw out dirt without any need for rough handling, hard rubbing or beating. Sunlight leaves the clothes clean, fresh and entirely unharmed. That's why Sunlight saves you money.

These two illustrations of actual photographs of fabrics (enlarged many times) show you the difference between Sunlight washing and ordinary washing.

. . . and Sunlight keeps hands so soft and smooth

Don't risk rough hands by using cheap soaps. Sunlight soothes hands—keeps them soft and smooth.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

The All-Purposes Soap

-6 X 1187-414 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Smile, please! How difficult it is to remain perfectly natural under the critical eye of the camera! But you gain confidence when you feel you are looking your best, when you *know* your smile will reveal sparkling white teeth—the reward of all who Maclean their teeth each day.

Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste cleans the teeth in three different ways. First, it gently melts away obstinate stains. Then, it whitens and polishes with two of the safest, softest ingredients known in dentistry. Finally, it contains efficient germicides to leave your mouth hygienically clean. A good toothpaste, indeed—with a fine, refreshing flavour. You'll like it.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON

The EVER READY Co.
(INDIA) LTD.

ANNOUNCE NEW GREATLY IMPROVED *Quality* NO EXTRA COST

The EVER READY Co., (India) Ltd.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS DOWN

Big Drop In Silver And Wheat Easy

BOMBAY. Nov. 12.

On Thursday crossrates ruled quiet

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton opened easy but prices improved slightly thereafter on better Liverpool cables. The closing tone was however easy.

BIG DROP IN SILVER.

London gold was steady but silver registered a big drop.

WHEAT QUIET AND EASY.

Wheat was quiet and easy with no new feature. Jute was steady but rubber was dull. Tin was firm.

SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange displayed considerably poor activity on no stimulating factor. Giltedged securities ruled steady on better demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	11.65
To-day's opening	11.62
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	11.54
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	6.52
To-day's opening	6.55
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.49
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 217

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 12.

The cotton market ruled quiet in the absence of any particular feature coupled with the disposition among operators to watch foreign developments and export possibilities as market factors. The confidence was disturbed by rumours that leading co-operatives association had advised clients to sell and forecast lower prices.

Trading in March option commenced at 11.62 i.e. 3 points lower than previous closing. The market remained quiet at this level with very little doing but later in the session better feeling was aroused by favourable Liverpool cables and prices tended to rise a little after touching 11.61.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.54 with a decline of 11 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 12.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (11.68/11.68) 11.67/11.67
January (11.64/11.62) 11.62/11.62
March (11.66/11.65) 11.64/11.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.57) 6.52
American January (6.56) 6.51
Egyptian November (11.59) 11.61
Egyptian January (10.67) 10.70

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 12

The market was closed at night

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov. 12.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£232 buyers £232 1/2 sellers. Weak) £235 3/4 buyers £236 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£21 3/16 buyers £21 1/4 sellers Steady) £20 15/16 buyers £20 7/8 sellers. Easy.

Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/2 to £49) £47 to £48

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay November/December (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 9/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta November/December (£13 3/16 sellers) £13 7/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata November (£11 1/16 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal November (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2/2

JUTE

New Crop November/December (£19 sellers) £19 1/8 paid and sellers.

Dunlop November (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

Lightning November (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 11/16 paid and value) 8 5/8 paid and value

Forward January (8 11/16 paid and value) 8 9/16 paid and sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 12.

The market was closed at night on account of riots.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	4.88 9/32
To-day's opening	4.88 3/32
To-day's closing	4.87 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	4.88 1/16
To-day's opening	4.88 1/16
To-day's closing	4.87 13/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 12.

Previous closing	105.15
To-day's opening	105.15
To-day's closing	105.10
Difference	—.05

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 12.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.88 1/16. The market was quiet and featureless with no new features and the rate tended to rise fractionally with narrow movements to 4.88 3/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.87 13/16.

Franc opened at 105.15 and improved a little to 105.11 on some better feeling. The undertone remained quiet

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 105.10.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov. 12.

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"Decline on general and speculative selling. India and speculators bought at lower level.

LONDON SILVER

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	22 7/16d.	20 13/16d.
Forward	22 7/16d.	20 13/16d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 12.

Gold per fine ounce £7-2-5 1/2) £7-2-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 12.

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 12.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.937) 7.936
New York on Bombay (36.90) 36.90
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 5/8) 0.91 5/8
London on Milan (92.71) 92.71
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 12.

Chicago wheat market opened quiet with December at 1.14 1/2. Prices declined slightly on realising and commission house selling influenced by poor foreign cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Liverpool wheat opened with December at 95 7/8, March 92 and May 91 1/8. The market was quiet in view of yesterday's holiday in United States and Canada. Later the market ruled apathetic pending the reopening of north American markets.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	3	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	3	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	3	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	3	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 12.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January 1937	5	4	3
Wheat May 1937	5	1	9
Linseed May 1937	7	3	0

Wheat and Linseed steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 12.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 3/4 as against the previous closing at £99 7/8. 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 12.

3-30 p.m.

General business was quiet. Giltedgeds were steady. Industrials generally fluctuated narrowly. Internationals and oil shares were irregular. Mining shares were generally rather undecided.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108) £107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 7/8) £109 7/8
5 per cent Indian Loan (£118) £118
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 5/8 £106 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 7/8) £115 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-6) 19-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (£4 3/8) £4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 9 5/8) dol 9 5/8
Musical Industries (22-10 1/2) 22-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (53-1 1/2) 54-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (42-1 1/2) 42-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (11-0) 10-9
Woolsworth New Ford (156-0) 156-0
Realisation 1930 (£91 1/4) £92
Dunlop Rubber (36-9) 36-9
Unilever Ordinary (44-7 1/2) 42-0
Ford Motors (34-9) 34-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
British American Tobacco (133-9) 133-1 1/2
Carreas A (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (£172 1/2) £172 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (28-10 1/2) 28-10 1/2
Distillers (115-6) 115-6
Bredford Dyers (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
British Celanese (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (53-0) 52-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (57-9) 57-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary 36-6) 36-0
Inter Nickels (£67 1/2) £66 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (11-4 1/2) 11-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 12.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£106) £100
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115) £115
4 1/2 per cent 1958-63 (£118) £118
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£111 1/4) £111 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£113 1/8) £113 1/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0
Empire of India Ceylon (29-0) 28-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (38-7 1/2) 38-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (43-9) 43-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-6) 38-6

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (62-3) 62-3
Burma Corporation (13-9) 13-9
Rio Tintos (£24 1/4) £23 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (75-3) 77-0
Rand Imam (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 7/8) £15 7/8
Gedule New (£10 1/2) £10 7/8
New Modders (38-9) 40-0
Sub Nigel (£12 7/8) £13
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 43-9
Union Corporation (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (55-7 1/2 55-0
Anglo Iranian (96-10 1/2) 95-7 1/2
Burma Oil (104-4 1/2) 104-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (32-7 1/2) 32-7 1/2
Shell Transport (118 3/4) £118 1/8
Royal Dutch (£44 7/8) £44 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£60 1/4) £60
L and S Ordinary (£32 5/8) £32 5/8
L N E R Defd (£6 3/8) £6 3/8
Southern Dutch (£27) £26 3/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£137) £137
London Transport 'C' Stock (£96 1/2) £96 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 12.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 75 3/4) dol 75 1/2
Anaconda Copper (dol 53 1/4) dol 53
U S Steel Common (dol 77 1/8) dol 77 3/4
U. S. Steel Preference (dol 146 7/8) unquoted.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, Nov. 12.

To-day's closing quotations.

Cotton Sindh Jan 18/10/6. Puniab Jan. 16/12/6, American Jan. 23/3/6, tone quiet, owing lower Liverpool and Bombay advices.

Wheat Jan. 29/1/3, July 26/6/6. Nov. 28/5, Dec. 28,9/3, tone quiet owing lower Foreign advices, Toria Feb. 7/4, Nov. 38, Dec. 38/8/6, Gram Jan. 21/8/6, July 21/5, Nov. 20/8/6, Dec. 21, Cotton seeds Jan. 16/14/9, Mar. 17/4.

NARROW MOVEMENT IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Good Demand For Rolls Royce

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

On the Stock Exchanges spasmodic buying and selling lent a patchy appearance to the market with only a few sections displaying any decisive trend. Rolls Royce exceptionally encounted good demand and advanced from 173/9 to 180 otherwise movements were narrow.

In commodities tin was steady at a small rise. Copper was irregularly lower under heavy profit-taking closing steadier. Rubber was easier in sympathy with New York. Silver was weak an heavy profit-taking closing steady.

Wall Street was firm and active and then reacted.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Steady & Teas Dull

CALCUTTA. Nov. 12.

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged. The undertone in coals continued to be steady at the decline and the volume of business was also on a moderate scale. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous disclosed no fresh feature and prices in several instances were easier due to profit-taking while Indian wood products were a turn better. Government securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent Government paper 90/3, two and three fourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101/10, three and a half per cent Government Paper 100/5, three per cent loan 1941 105/3, four per cent loan 1960/70 115/13 small lot, five per cent loan 1940/43 12, five per cent loan 1945/55 121/8 small lot, five per cent U. P bonds 1944 116/15, three per cent new U. P. bonds 1961/66 100/4, five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 107/8 small lot.

Banks:—Allahabad pref 144 ex div. Imperial fully paid 1580, Reserve 139.

Railways:—Saraserajganj 101 small lots, Hardwar Dehra branch 123.

Coals:—Bengal 311. Bengal Giridh 2/4, Burrakur 15/12, New Beerbhoom 14/14, New Tetturya 3/7, Talchar 207.

Jutes:—Anglo India 398 small lot, Belvedere 362, Birla 18/2, Budge Budge 283, Dalhousie 317. Delta 354, Howrah 53/14, National 23/8, Uddea 43/8, Orient 174/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corporation 9/12 small lots, Consolidated ton 9/6, Indian copper corporation 3/13, Bengal Chemical 345 small lots, Bengal telephone ordy 21.3 dol 8, Jhansi electric 10/12, Burn and Co. ordy 290, Bengal Iron 7/7, Bengal Iron pref 24, India Iron 16/14, Kumardhubi Engineering pref 91/8, Calcutta safe deposit 2/4 premium, Indian wood products 26, Titaghur paper pref Rs. 40, Titaghur paper paid up Rs. 70/8 small lots, Titaghur paper Rs. 160, paid up 166, Titaghur paper five per cent new 104 India General Navigation ordy 108.

Sugars:—Carew and Company 20/4, Champaran 23/8, Hattikhisa tea 22/14.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1911/41 Calcutta Port Trust 105 small lot, three and onefourth per cent, Rangoon Municipal 101 small lot, eight per cent new India sugar 1st mortgage 105, eight per cent new India sugar 2nd mortgage 102—A P.

SUGAR PROTECTION ENQUIRY

Personnel Of Special Tariff Board To Be Announced In December?

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI. Nov. 11.

As the existing protective duty on sugar ends by March, 1938, an enquiry into this industry has to be appointed early in 1937. The Government of India, therefore are actively considering the question of appointing a Tariff Board and the announcement regarding its personnel may be expected to be made in December. Moreover the necessity of this enquiry is rendered urgent by the reason of the fact that revenues derived by import duty on sugar have been fast diminishing in recent months. Whereas import duty in 1934-35 amounted to three crores 81 lakhs, that in 1935-36 was three crores and 24 lakhs, that is 57 lakhs less. For the current financial year Government of India has estimated a revenue of two crores. But in the six months ending September, 1936, the revenue derived is only 33 lakhs. This huge drop in revenue has seriously upset the calculations of the Government.

HARD TASK FOR BOARD

Whenever the enquiry is ordered, the Board will have a more than usually complicated task inasmuch as competition within the country has been so keen that it will be difficult to assess what fair selling price of sugar is. Moreover, the Board will have to determine what is a fair return to the sugarcane grower and in this matter the position differs very much from province to province and even within one and the same province as the proceedings of Crop Planning Conference have amply revealed.

"MEAT-EATING" PLANTS

At a forthcoming flower show in the grounds of Sans Souci Palace Potsdam, one department will be devoted to the cultivation of "meat-eating plants."

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Lloyd Triestino Co.'s S.S. Conte Rosso of 9909 Reg. tons Capt. G. Fabris arrived from Trieste via Venice, Brindisi, Port Said and Massawa with passengers and general cargo.

James Finlay and Co.'s S.S. City of Kome of 2743 Reg. tons Capt. J. Baker arrived from Antwerp via Dunkerk, Middlesbrough, Hull, Port Said and Port Sudan with general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Lloyd Triestino Co's S.S. Conte Verde of 11527 Reg. tons Capt. G. Leva sailed for Trieste via Massowah with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Graham's Trading Co.'s S.S. California of 9930 Reg. tons, Capt. R. W. Smart sailed for Liverpool via Port Said with passengers and in water ballast.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Somali of 3522 Reg. tons Capt. T. H. Kemp sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China and Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Nijkerk of 3619 Reg. tons Capt. J. DeMann sailed for Freemantle and Australian Ports via Alleppey with passengers and local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Rabenfels of 5310 Reg. tons Capt. J. Noltemeger sailed for Bhavnagar, Kathiawar Coast Ports, Cutch, Kundla and Karachi in ballast.

Lloyd Triestino Co.'s S.S. Conte Rosso of 9909 Reg. tons Capt. G. Fabries sailed for Shanghai via Colombo and Singapore with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Ormara of 2978 Reg. tons, Capt. D. B. Barling sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

O. S. Kaisha's Japan Line S.S. Mantai Maru of 4259 Reg. tons Capt K. Eguchi sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Co.'s S.S. Jalaganga of 3080 Reg. tons Capt. W. Dry sailed for Karachi in water ballast.

LOADING

Bombay, Nov. 12.

The following steamers entered for loading on 12-11-36:—

S.S. City of Benares (B. N. & Co.) for Marseilles, Liverpool and Glasgow via Karachi and Back Fort Said.

S.S. Jalamani (Sc. S. N. Co.) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov. 12.

2 Calcutta Maru 3214, Kobe 17-11, N. Y Kaisha.
5 Somali 3522, Yokohama, 12-11, M M and Co.
6 Rottenfels 4854, Karachi, 14-1, L Edwards, Ltd.
7 Nijkerk 3619, Alleppey, 12-11, L Edwards Ltd.
9 Bendoran 3495 Karachi, 15-11, Grahams T Co.
11 Strathmore 14144, London 21-11 M M and Co.
13 H. T. Ellora 2386, Karachi 13-11 P. Sea T. Officer.
14 H. T. Nevasa 5678, Southampton 14-11 P. Sea T. Officer.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova 1955, Busrah, 13-11, M M and Co.
5 Oostcappelle 348, Malabar Coast N F Merchant S N Co.
9 Rajput, 3398, Rangoon 14-11, T. Morrison and Co.
10-11 Mantai Maru 4259, Karachi 12-11, O S Kaisha.
15 Cambay Sar 320, Malabar Coast 12-11 S Hassum and Co

PRINCE'S DOCK

H Victoria Marie 882, M. Coast, N F, Merchant S N Co.
M Jaladuta 3089, Calcutta 17-11, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Comorin, 12-11, P and O S N Co.
Chitral, 19-11, P and O S N Co.
Rajputana, 26-11, P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 14-11 M M and Co.
Fairea 28-11 M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Mcbean, 13-11, James Finlay & Co.

FROM CHINA JAPAN

Mayebashi Maru 15-11. N. Y. Kaisha.
Denmark Maru 20-11, N. Y. Kaisha.
Corfu 13-11 P & O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 23-11, O. S. Kaisha.
Hokushin Maru 27-11 O.S. Kaisha.

FROM BASRA.

Varela 14-11 M M and Co.

FROM KARACHI

Ratenfels 24-11 Lionel Edward.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Oran 14-11 F F Campbell and Co.
Wichita 19-11 Lionel Edward.

FROM CALCUTTA

Islami 18-11 Turner Morrison and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sturmfels 19-11, Lionel Edward.
Barenfels 27-11 Lionel Edward.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Corfu. 14-11, P & O S N Coy.
Strathmore 21-11 P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 28-11, P & O S N Co.
Maloja 5-12, P & O S N Coy.
Carthage 12-12, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury 23-11 Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Silverlarch 12-11 Volkart Bros.
Pres. Adams 13-11, F.F. Campbell and Co.
City of Oran. 18-11 F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Kota Agoeng 18-11 Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Hamburg Maru 30-11 O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 12-11, N Y Kaisha.
Mantai Maru, 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Conte Rosso 12-11 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR BASRA.

Barala 18-11 M.M. and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya 25-11 M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Islami 24-11 Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jaladuta 17-11, Scindia S N Co.

FOR RANGOON

Rajput 14-11 T. Morrison & Co.

FOR KARACHI

Bendoran 15-11, Grahams T Co.
Rotenfels 12-11 L. Edward.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Somali 10-11-36
" Bendoran 10-11-36
" Ceylon 10-11-36
" Aungban 10-11-36

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

S.S. Corfu for London:—1256 bags myrabollam H Bhagwandas and Co; 10 bales woollen carpets A Habak; 110 boras aluminium ware scrap M. G. Abdul Hussein and Co; 5 bales cotton printed Cox and Kings; 26 bales skins Cox and Kings; 27 bales skins H A Aminoff; 17 cases bristles Balmer Lawrie and Co; 36 cases bristles M M and Co; 136 bales skins Cox and Kings (Agents); 10 bales woollen carpets M M and Co.

For Salonica:—100 bales cotton raw A H Diab.

For Malta:—5 bales cotton yarn K Jahangir and Co.

S.S. Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton B Kanji and Co; 100 bales raw cotton A Podar and Co; 500 bales raw cotton Madhavdas Amersey and Co; 449 bales raw cotton Swastik General Trading Co; 241 bales raw cotton Shamji Karamshi and Co.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales raw cotton A Podar and Co.

S.S. Rotenfels for Hamburg:—12 bags groundnut oil cakes F H Cassum.

For Antwerp:—98 bales Indian wool raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Somali for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

S.S. Strathmore for London:—9 bales skin tanned M R Shaffi and Co; 100 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co; 174 cases walnuts M M and Co.

For Halifax:—200 bags groundnut seed kernel H Rawji.

For Marseilles:—6668 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For St. John:—600 bags groundnut seed H Rawji.

S.S. Bendoran for Liverpool:—12 bales Indian goat hair V Oomersey; 65 bales Indian wool raw B Harbhan; 24 bales Indian wool raw K Esmail; 10 bales Indian wool raw Ralli Bros; 200 bales hemp raw M Nissim; 8 bales silk waste R Jainarayan; 36 bales cotton twist waste Chimanlal and Sons.

For Manchester:—47 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co; 125 bales cotton waste V P Maskai.

S.S. Benares for Glasgow:—990 bags mussoor Ralli Bros; 1120 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 679 bags linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros; 1956 bags Indian lentils Ralli Bros; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1400 bags linseed oil cakes Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Marseilles:—440 bundles henna leaves S M Rajgor and Co' 54 bags kang grains S M Rajgor and Co.

For Liverpool:—31.9 bags linseed oil cakes Louis Dreyfus and Co; 300 tons Indian manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S.S. City of Oran for New York:—200 bags sandal wood S Nowroji and Co; 9 cases cardamom seed S B Tarvey; 36 bags Indian kappash seed K Bhanji.

S.S. Silverarch for Philadelphia:—18 bales raw wool D Abraham & Sons; 31 bales Amritsar goat skins D Abraham and Sons

For New York:—5 bales printed cotton goods Thos Cook and Son.

For Norfolk:—400 bags myrabollam K Tricamjee.

S.S. President Adams for New York:—90 bags payllinum seeds D Abraham and Sons; 12 cases brassware Thos Cook and Son; 262 bales cotton fly H E Bode & Sons; 168 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 5 bales Jaipur kid skins D Abraham and Sons; 15 cases cotton goods Thos Cook & Sons; 1280 bags myrabollams K Tricamji.

For Beyrouth:—21 bales cotton yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak; 10 bales cotton yarn Abdullah El Eiel.

For Haifa:—10 bales cotton yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Suez:—27 bales cotton T. cloth H B Mekiram and Co.

For Genoa:—100 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.

For Alexandria:—32 bales cotton shirting K T Trivedi.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Nov. 12.

S.S. Clan Matheson, Agents James Finlay and Co., from Liverpool:—668 cases C. P. goods; 96 cases grey goods; 28 cases bleached goods; 49 cases printed C. P. goods; 128 cases grey cotton yarns; 18 cases accumulators; 15 cases lead plates; 180 cases cotton yarn, 283 bales cotton; 38 bales cotton prints; 37 cases wool piecegoods; 38 bales cotton tents; 14 cases cotton sulvatten P. goods; 348 cases tiles; 9 cases iron nails; 22 cases hochinds, 48 cases pickbends; 60 bundles yellow metal sheets; 188 cases bolts and nuts; 20 cases pneu. motor car outer; 1140 D/bags China clay; 100 bags sulphate of copper; 40 drums sodium sulphide; 12 card board boxes; 90 bags dairy salt; 50 bags fine salt; 115 drums lubricating oil; 15 cases Kruschen salt; 86 tse. C. I. cistern; 110 bundles tubes; 214 rolls floor covering; 215 bundles spring, 130 bundles conduct tubing, 15 trs. hessian lined packing, 46 drums chloride of zinc, 25 cases tyres, 100 bags broken tiles, 545 boxes tin plates, 21 bags washers, 25 bags rail nails, 50 cases condensed milk, 40 drums chocolate and sugar confectionery, 6 boxes window glass, 26 cases and 15 pieces weaving machinery, 12 casks dry white lead in powder, 24 tse. joists; 12 tse rails, 56 cases ring frames, 66 cases and 22 piece oil engine, 30 casks plaster, 10 bundles steel bars, 37 cases bottled stout, 435 bales old newspaper, 119 cases ingots solder, 14 cases casting, 8 cases table salt, 8 cases common salt, 54 bags wool tusser, 56 cases common soap, 183 cases biscuits, 10 cases cycles and cycle parts, 56 cases household soap, 20 drums barrium carbonate, 80 cases dry distemper, 10 cases chocolates, 694 tse. pneu. tyes, 25 cases clay sinks, 12 cases shuttles, 12 cases textile machine parts, 65 cases soap powder, 17 cases carpeting, 10 drums oil varnish, 509 tse. cement pipes, 77 cases and 55 bundles complete looms for machinery, 121 drums dry aniline dyes, 4 boxes paste aniline dyes, 111 drums brinthol, 50 cylindars liquid chlorine, 5901 S/bags soda ash, 1000/3 ply paper lined bags bicarb soda, 600 drums solid caustic soda, 408 drums packed caustic soda, 400 drums powder caustic soda, 22 cases electric goods, 200 cases muriate ammonia, 74 drums chloride of lime, 30 kegs hyposulphite of soda, 250 drums bleaching powder, 625 bundles G.P. sheets, 48 cases empty carbons, 90 drums ferric chloride, 20 casks gum tragon, 20 drums copper wire 24 drums min. oil, 45 bales semi wet leather scrap, 22 cases finished leather, 20 casks scrap steel, 132 cases machinery, 12 cases electric goods, 96 pieces motor covers and motors.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties, writes:—

Under the new Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act III of 1936, the Government of Bombay have requested the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and Properties to hold a meeting of the Parsi Justices of the Peace for the town of Bombay to elect 30 Parsi gentlemen, conversant with the English language, to be appointed by Government as delegates to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court.

A meeting of the Parsi Justices of the Peace will be held accordingly on Monday, 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution Building (209, Hornby Road, Fort), when the Justices of the Peace are requested to be present.

In order to facilitate the work of preparing ballot papers those wishing to stand for election are requested to send in their names at the latest by Saturday, 21st instant by 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), and also to arrange that their names are duly proposed by a Justice of the Peace at the meeting and seconded by another.

Long Liquidation In Liverpool Cotton

Scattered Trade Buying

Talk Of 11 Cents

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

The prediction of eleven cents by the American Co-operative Association is considered bearish.

But the markets are guided at the moment by active trade demand and large sales of cotton textiles.

On Wednesday the New York and New Orleans cotton markets were closed. The Liverpool cotton market opened steady with trade calling followed by long liquidation. Later on there was hedging in distant positions with scattered trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a decline of 6 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were 2 points down at 6.79d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close January was quoted 5.33, March 5.33 and May 5.38.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton ring was quiet with scattered selling Sakels futures declined 2 to 7 points and Uppers were 5 to 6 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures declined 1 to 6 points while Ashmouni futures were 6 to 11 points down.

HIGHER PRICES IN SPRING

Messrs. Langley & Co. state:—

First thoughts are best. Or so it seems from the return to their first love—12,400,000 bales for the current American crop—by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

And, on the basis of 9,880,000 bales ginned, that looks more reasonable.

Plus a carry-over of seven millions the American supply for 1936-37 may be taken as 19½ millions.

Bull ideas must, to some extent, be adjusted but not, we think, very materially.

On 12th August (after the August Bureau of 12,481,000) we wrote, "Looking ahead we would place, on average weather, a likely price range for the remainder of the season between 11 cents and 13 cents"

It now looks as if 11 cents is unlikely but 13 cents is still within the bounds of possibility.

It mostly depends on consumption.

In America we look for a continuance of a strong domestic demand. Money is circulating. Business, broadly is on the upgrade.

POSITION IN BRITAIN

In Britain the position is similar. Yet, curiously enough, exports to Great Britain up to last week were 64,000 bales behind last year. That, we suspect, is due mainly to the change over period between old and new crops during which, to secure the discounts for new crop, purchases would obviously be kept down to a minimum. We predict a considerable improvement in the figures over the next few months —always provided labour trouble in America does not cause undue interference.

The danger to American exports lies principally on the Continent. But Spain last year took only 208,570 bales of American cotton. Italy took 400,295 bales. We doubt whether Italy's requirements are less than last year. And if she requires this raw material she will find the money to pay for it.

The position between Germany and America is difficult insofar as barter business comes up against America's dislike of imports. Yet Germany so far has taken 276,000 bales compared with 214,000 last year and is only 89 000 bales behind Britain.

Russia, last year, took no American cotton. That would appear to be an irreducible minimum.

We still place consumption at a minimum of 13 millions, with 13½ millions a more likely figure.

Prices in the spring should be higher than they are to-day. Any spring months available around 11½ cents in America or under 6½ pence in Liverpool should, in our opinion, be bought.

PRIVATE CABLE

Liverpool March highest 6.55—02 lowest 6.52—05..

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: American shippers tive prediction eleven cents is considered bearish but it is largely counteracted by active trade demand.

Liverpool. Sentiment turning rather bearish on theory larger American crop prospect will discourage outside speculative interest. Looks like continuation dull trading conditions for the time being.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable advices from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—"Cotton larger supply offset by expanding world demand. Would buy on setbacks for moderate profits."

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Mostly cloudy.
Central: Cloudy and warmer.
Western: Fair and warmer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 11

November	6.60—65
December	6.56—06
January	6.55—05
February	6.53—05
March	6.52—05
April	6.50—05
May	6.48—05
June	6.45—05
July	6.42—05
August	6.26—05
September	6.21—04
October	6.16—04
Middling Spot	6.79—02

To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations.

January	6.56
March	6.53

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 11

F G F SAKELLARIDIS—	
November	11.00
January	10.69
March	10.42
May	10.24
July	10.13
August	10.13
September	10.13
F G F Spot	11.64

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 11

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.44
Fine (Good staple)	5.59
Superfine (Good staple)	5.74
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.45
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.60
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.75
BENGAL—	
Good	4.24
Fully Good	4.34
Fine	4.46

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Nov 11

Bank Bills 3 months market rate Unchanged
Bank Bills 6 months market rate Unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate Unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate Unchanged
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 11

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.88 1/16
Paris	105.15
Berlin	12.13 1/2
Madrid	nominal 55.50
Amsterdam	9.06 3/4
Brussels	28.84 3/4
Milan	92.71
Berne	21.22 3/4
Prague	137.93

LONDON SEEDS

London, Nov 11

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f.	
Nov sellers	£11-1-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f.	
Nov Dec sellers	£13-3-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f.	
Nov Dec sellers	£13-8-9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f.	
Nov Dec sellers	£12-13-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f.	
Nov Dec sellers	£13-7-6

LINSEED OIL

London, Nov 11

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Nov paid sellers	25
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Jan April paid buyers	24/9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 11

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£87 7/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£118
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 7/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£15 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£107
National Bank of India	£47
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 12

Following a decline of 5 points in the Liverpool cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 217 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 217/8 and advanced to Rs. 218/6 on buying by Bazar operators as it is believed that rains will have unfavourable effect. Rains at this time will delay arrivals of Oomra cotton but Gujarat crop will be benefited.

The Liverpool market opened to-day at a rise of 3 points and local market was fairly steady with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at Rs. 218/4. The market will remain open to-morrow between 12 and 5 p.m. and again between 7 and 9 p.m. The market closed easy as Liverpool was 4 points down and closing quotations were as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	216 12 0
Oomra D/J.	197 12 0
Oomra March	196 12 0
Bengal D/J.	136 0 0
Bengal March	158 0 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov 12

Bengal Superfine	170/171
Bengal Fine	167/168
C P 1 Fine	217/219
C P 2 Fine	209/211
Arvi Fine	209/211
Ellichpur Fine	207/208
Berar Fine	206/207
Khamgaon Fine	207/208
Mulkapur Fine	204/205
Khandesh Fine	202/203
Jalna/Sailu Fine	202/203
Burwah Sanavad Fine 1935-36 crop.	204/205
Broach	208/213
Dholleras	203/206
Punjab/American	203/208
Sindh-American	203/208
Sind N T	225/230
Punjab 289 F	238/243
Cambodia	248/253
Compta	203/206
Westerns	203/206
Miraj	203/206
Jagadia Ankleshwar	238/240
Surat	246/248
Navsari	253/255

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov. 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	372	2,075
Central India	408	6,080
Barsi and Nagar	748	7,011
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	479
Berar	4,789	17,553
Central Provinces	152	1,348
Total Oomras	6,469	35,046
Dholera	10	1,780
N.-W. Provinces	...	1,314
Rajputana	122	1,613
Sind-Punjab	1,608	26,772
Broach	...	2,188
Coompta and Dharwar	91	5,296
Westerns-Northerns	5	3,308
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	967
Persian	...	8
American	...	1,239
Egyptian and African	...	33,034
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	8,305	112,566

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,355	42,988
Japan and China	2,225	74,601
Coast Ports	...	2,544
Up-country by Rail	...	30,696
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	15,350
Total	3,580	166,179

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 12th day of November 1936.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

Apr-May	1936-37
10-30	Rs. 217/8
12-30	Rs. 218/8
2-30	Rs. 218
4-30	Rs. 217/4
Apr-May	July-Aug.
Highest	Rs. 218/8
Lowest	Rs. 217/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov 12

Wheat	10,847 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	12 cwts.
Gingellyseed	955 cwts.
Groundnuts	14,926 cwts.
Castorseed	2,083. cwts.
Rice	13,035 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,164 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,345 cwts.
Gram	1,878 cwts.
Joowar	271 cwts.
Barley	300 cwts.
Bajree	1,615 cwts.
Indian sugar	27,760 cwts.
Coal	3,901 tons.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov 11

December	96 1/8d.
March	92 1/8d.
May	91 3/8d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Nov 12

Java ready	13 10 0
October shipment	3 12 0
Nov Dec shipment	3 12 0
Jan Mar shipment	3 11 0
Kesar ready	12 15 0
Saraya ready	12 14 0
Spot Java	F. 4.40

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Nov 11

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan Feb sellers	34/10 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo Jan Feb sellers	34/10 1/2
Wheat South Australian Dec sellers	40

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov 11

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	5 11/16

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov 12

Yesterday London gold prices declined 2d. to £7-2-5 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points up at 105.15 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.88 1/16 London silver prices declined 1/2d to 22 7/16 on speculative selling. Small business was done at 3/16d under fixed prices and speculators forced down prices to 22d. Montreal market was closed. In the local market there was considerable unloading and prices declined to Rs. 53/6. To-day there was further unloading by professional bulls and prices after opening at Rs. 53 declined to Rs. 52/12. Option dealers who bought recently were also sellers. Gold market was also quiet with a marked absence of buying. In view of active and violent fluctuations in silver we advise caution but prefer purchases on all declines.

GOLD—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	35 4 3
Kartak	35 4 3
Magsar	35 4 0
SILVER—	
Ready	52 11 0
Kartak	53 12 0
Magsar	53 0 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 11

Spot	22 7/16
Forward	22 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 11

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-2-5 1/2

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

Bombay, Nov 12

The local share bazar remained entirely closed to-day.

The market will reopen to-morrow at 1 p.m. and close at 2-30 p.m. for Mahoorat Business.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Weekly Weather

The U. S. A. weekly weather report states:—

"Good progress in the Carolinas but rains and cold delayed progress in North Mississippi and Arkansas, lowering the grade. North Carolina being half gathered elsewhere being largely completed."

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 10th Nov.	2,714
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	104,261
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	165,983
Decrease	61,722

Cotton Straddles

BOMBAY-LIVERPOOL

Broach A/M	217
Liverpool May	6.48
Difference	Rs. 65 1/4

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov 12

November	233.60+170
January	220.50+110
February	215.40+140
March	212.80+130
May	209.60+70

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September 1936 to 5th November 1936		87,850
Same period last year		140,915
Exports from 1st September to 5th November 1936		
	1936-37	1935-36
United Kingdom	3,460	2,777
Continent	39,498	52,012
China	2,000	3,300
Japan	72,601	123,720
Coast Ports	2,544	5,631
U. S. A.	30	285
Total	120,133	187,725
Total Exports by Rail from 1st September 1936 to 5th November 1936		30,696
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1936 to 5th November 1936		*113,980
Same period last season		135,429
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills on 5th November 1936		594,046
Same period last season		366,201

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st September 1936 to 29th October 1936	233,780
Same time last year	156,318
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1936 to 22nd October 1936	104,551
Same period last season	96,309

*Adjusted.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 11-11-36	3744000	3924000
Receipts yesterday 11-11-36	—	52000
Exports to date 11-11-36	1856000	1758000
Stock at Ports 6-11-36	277[illegible]000	2916000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-11-36	2301000	287000
Stock at Liverpool 6-11-36	758000	493000
Visible Supply 6-11-36	6402000	6388000
Quantity in sight 6-11-36	6849000	6712000
Quantity out of sight 6-11-36	3690000	3430000

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Nov 12

T C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Nov-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	274 1/2
Banks selling T T	272 1/2
Banks buying T T	270 1,4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	787
Banks buying T T	802
JAPAN—	
Bank selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	68 1/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	84 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	136 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	99 1/2
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	closed
11th instant	
Japan London	1/2 1/32
12th instant	
Java London	9.03
12th instant	
Hongkong London	1/3 3/32
12th instant	
Shanghai London	1/2 9/16
12th instant	
London Paris	105.15
11th instant	
London Belgium	28.84 3/4
11th instant	
London Switzerland	21.22 3/4
11th instant	
London Berlin	12.13 1/2
11th instant	
London Stockholm	19.39 1/2
11th instant	
London New York	4.88 1/16
11th instant	
London Amsterdam	9.06 3/4
11th instant	
London Italy	92.71
11th instant	
Tone of Sterling Exchange	Steady.
Gold 10th instant	£7-2-7 1/2
Gold 11th instant	£7-2-5 1/2
Silver London Ready	
10th instant	22 15/16
11th instant	22 7/16
Silver London Forward	
10th instant	22 15/16
11th instant	22 7/16
Silver New York Ready.	
10th instant	47 1/2
11th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
10th instant	5/8 p.c
11th instant	5,8 p.c
London Discount 6 Mos	
10th instant	3/4 p.c.
11th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov 11

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	87 7/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118
5 per cent 1942/47	115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 5/8

BANK RATE

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Reserve Bank of India Rate remained to-day unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.

Cawnpore Sugar Quotations

Cawnpore, Nov 10

Ryam	7 2 0
Champaran	7 10 0
Lohat Siding	7 11 0
Motihari	7 2 0
Chanpatiya	7 4 0
Narkatiya	7 2 0
Marhowrah	8 6 0
New Savan	7 6 0
Gaureepur	7 7 0
Sarayan	7 12 0
Sasamosa	7 0 0
Ghughly	7 1 0
Phareuda	7 2 0
Munderwa 3	7 1 0
Basti	7 7 0
Ram Kola	6 14 0
Ramkhetan	7 0 0
Luxmiganj	7 2 0
Padrauna	6 15 0
Pipraich	6 14 0
Diamond	7 0 0
Siswa Bazar	6 14 0
Pursa	6 11 0
Sidholia	6 15 0
Majholia	7 4 0
Bhatni	7 2 0
Savan (Indian)	6 14 0
Bhavnan	7 5 6
Balrampur	7 7 0
Khadda	6 14 0
Biswan	7 0 0
Sukhari	7 10 0
Semapur	7 12 0
Harinagar	7 10 0
Khatkuiyan	6 14 0
Sitalpur	7 5 0
Captainganj	7 2 0
Hathua	7 0 0
Baitalpur	6 13 0
Chitauni	6 13 0
Hasanpore	7 0 0
Tamkohi	6 6 0
Harkua	6 14 0
Behta	7 3 0
Dehri	7 10 0
Rampur	8 7 0
Gola	7 6 6
Hargaon	7 4 0
Cawnpore	7 1 6
Gootaiya	7 2 0
Juggilal	7 2 0

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF SHARES

	Nov. 11th. Rs. a.	one week ago Rs. a.	one month ago. Rs. a.	six months ago. Rs. a.	one year ago. Rs. a.
Andhra Valley	1,696 12	1,697 8	1,652 8	1,372 8	1,640 0
Bombay Dyeing	752 8	755 0	677 8	687 8	771 4
Bombay Burma	545 0	543 12	520 0	406 14	415 0
Belapur Sugar	214 6	215 10	203 12	163 12	166 14
Bombay Telephone Ordi	114 0	115 4	114 4	110 0	105 8
Bombay Tramways Ordi.	156 4	155 15	156 14	154 1	147 13
Century Mills	151 14	158 2	131 4	161 4	229 6
Gokak Mills	207 8	209 6	201 4	155 0	176 12
Indian Cement	504 6	503 2	480 10	469 0	440 0
Kohinoor Mills	234 6	235 0	228 2	185 12	206 2
Nagpur Ordinary	253 12	248 2	227 6	216 4	277 0
Premier Const. Ordi.	85 0	81 8	82 4	79 8	76 6
Shahabad Cement	502 8	498 2	493 12	488 12	469 6
Swadeshi	191 4	193 2	180 0	160 0	168 12
Tata I. & St. Ordi.	296 12	297 8	293 4	155 4	154 4
Tata I. & St. Def.	827 8	838 2	739 6	551 12	625 4
Tata Power Ordi.	1,395 0	1,362 8	1,357 8	1,327 8	1,338 12
Tata Hydro	194 6	196 4	185 10	161 14	164 6

YARN OUTLOOK UNCERTAIN

Bombay, Nov 11

The important event during the week has been the publication of the Fourth American Cotton Bureau Report which was published on Monday night and which has proved to be a bearish document. The sharp increase in the Bureau Estimate has come as a great surprise to the Trade It is still more surprising, however, that in spite of such a big increase in crop, cotton prices have not been seriously affected probably due to similar big increase in consumption of cotton. It is believed that the higher production will be more or less offset by the higher consumption figures which are likely to be maintained in the next few months and therefore the position will remain intrinsically sound. There has been a good deal of trade buying in market during the last few weeks and it is expected that this will continue in future. In the circumstances, the Bureau Report has caused only a slight decline in cotton prices and naturally, therefore, it has no effect so far on the prices of yarns. The Yarn market, therefore, continues to remain unchanged with a slightly easy undertone at the close. There has been very small turnover owing to the approach of Divali and the New Year on Saturday and Sunday next. As usual, buyers prefer to wait and make purchases on the New Year eve Besides, the recent communal disturbances have also upset business to some extent and local dealers are not inclined to enter into any further commitments at present. On the whole, the future outlook remains rather uncertain at present.

ENGLISH YARNS

There has been no change in the prices of Manchester yarns during the week. No business of importance has been done.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices have remained practically unchanged during the week. The Bureau Report has produced some slightly bearish effect on the prices of Japanese as well as Shanghai yarns in the local market but the Dealers and Importers have been awaiting fresh quotations from the Japanese and Shanghai Spinners after the publication of the Bureau Report. In the meantime, no change of importance in prices has taken place. There has been a good deal of enquiry both for single as well as twofold Grey Yarns but the turnover has been very limited. In case of Mercerised yarns prices have shown some further improvement but owing to the approach of Divali and New Year, turnover is very small. Sampin have been fluctuating heavily in sympathy with quotations of cotton whereas Exchange remains unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS

There has been no change in Syndicate prices during the week. No further fresh arrivals from Italy have been received since our last report. Consumption of Italian yarns continues quite satisfactory. Prices of Japanese yarns have remained unchanged with a slightly easy undertone in spite of very limited arrivals. As regards forward deliveries, Japanese Spinners have maintained prices at last week's level and do not show any inclination to reduce the prices from that level for the time being. No important business with Japan has been possible during the week inasmuch as buyers are afraid of larger arrivals from Italy in view of the recent Trade Agreement between Britain and Italy which is expected to remove financial difficulties between the two countries and to lead to a larger turnover. The future tendency remains uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

A few sales in coarse counts of one or two local Mills have been reported during the week. Some further sales are expected by other Mills during Divali, but looking to the present circumstances, there does not appear to be any possibility of large sales of Indian yarns during Divali Week by our mills. Enquiries from consuming centres also continue very limited so far and the Divali business, therefore, is not expected to be normal this time.

Indian Customs Revenue

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue excluding Salt revenue for the month of October amounted to Rs. 4,69,91,000 against Rs. 5,36,11,000 and Rs. 5,28,93,000 for the same month in 1935 and 1934 respectively. Total revenue for the first seven months ending October now amounts to Rs. 30,97,88,000 against Rs. 32,14,90,000 and Rs. 30,11,76,000 for the same period in 1935 and 1934 respectively. Actual revenue in 1934-35 was Rs. 54,37,87,000 and in 1935-36 it was Rs. 56,28,47,000 while the Budget estimate for 1936-37 is Rs. 56,64,00,000.

MAHOORAT BUSINESS IN COTTON

The local cotton market will remain open on Friday from 12 noon to 5 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. for Diwali Mahoorat business.

RAINS AND RIOTS CREATE CONFUSION IN COTTON MARKET

Messrs. Langley and Co. their weekly report make following observations:—

Rains, riots in the city and the American crop estimate have all been factors contributory to confusion of thought in Bombay. Yet fluctuations have been negligible.

The undertone is steady. Earlier in the week local sentiment was somewhat against the market. But selling was well absorbed by office buying, partly on straddle reversing and partly hedge buying against future shipment commitments.

With export inquiry before a Bureau almost inevitably slow, it was all to the good that business both with Japan and Lancashire continued on a moderate scale. Shipment figures are behind last year but to an appreciable extent this is due to the smallness of the Oomras and Bengal carryover from last season and to the fact that Japan has so largely neglected the cottons which gravitated to the bull group via the Broach July-August contract.

Rains (incidentally predicted as a possibility in our report of the 23rd September) are a factor difficult to assess. They have been widespread. Central Provinces (Nagpur) had heavy rainfall just over a week ago Berar has had moderate rainfall (Khamgaon 1.5" Akola 2"). In Khandesh the rainfall was heavier (Jalgaon and Malegaon each 4") Central India (Khandwa 3") had moderate to heavy falls. In the Broach—Surti districts Surat on the same weather map showed 2") had moderate rainfall

So far as Oomras are concerned, we doubt whether the effect will be more than to widen the grade range by the introduction and mixing of black leaf. Quantity might to some extent be damaged but the prospects for top crops must be improved.

In Broach and Gujarat, quantity prospects will be improved with no effect, except for staple betterment, on quality.

Arrivals for the time being will of course be held up

It looks as if considerable inceptive will be necessary to carry the Broach April-May contract to higher levels and in firm markets here we recommend sales.

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Nov 12

The local market was fairly steady with improved demand There was scarcity of sellers and bears were inclined to cover. Quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	Rs 7 3 0
Wheat January	Rs 3 3 0
Wheat May	Rs 3 1 0

THRILLS FOR THREE BACHELORS

Leap From Burning House In Pyjamas

RANGOON, Nov. 12.

To escape from the leaping tongues of roaring fire in nightdress was the thrilling experience of three British bachelors shortly after 5/30 this morning when their house, not far from the Government House, was completely burnt down.

One of them was injured and was removed to hospital.

One leading fireman was slightly injured by the splashing of oil when an oil tin burst into flames.

—A. P.

NO SECURITY FROM WAMANRAO JOSHI?

Govt. Reported To Have Withdrawn Notice

AKOLA Nov. 12.

According to a report from a local paper, it is reliably understood that the Government is pleased to withdraw the notice served at Akola on 9th instant on Vir Wamanrao Joshi of Amraoti under section 108. Criminal Procedure Code.

It will be recalled that security under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code was demanded from Vir Wamanrao Joshi of Amraoti on Monday last.

Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, stood surety and the case had been fixed for the 27th inst.

Assembly Elections.

The Congress and Democratic Parties have agreed that the names for the Provincial Assembly election will be declared on 17th November instead of 11th November. The postponement, it is understood, has been made on the request of Democratic leaders.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1936

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business
J2

"High-Handedness Of Zamindars Condemned"

Bihar Prov. Kisan Conference Wishes Congress Success In Coming Elections

BIHPUR (Bhagalpore). (By Mail.)

The following is the substance of some of the important resolutions adopted by the Fourth Bihar Provincial Kisan Conference held at Bihpur on November 7 and 8 last, under the presidentship of Babu Jayaprakash Narain.

This Conference condemns the high-handedness of the local Zemindars and the Government officials in prosecuting as many as eighty-six Kisan workers and kisans in Bihpur and locality. It further warns those concerned that such acts would tend to stimulate the workers to pursue their legitimate activities with redoubled courage and enthusiasm rather than suppressing them. This Conference also congratulates those 86 sufferers for the kisan cause.

SUPPORT TO KISAN DEMANDS.

By another resolution support was extended to the immediate and basic demands of the kisans as formulated in the manifesto of the Provincial kisan sabha. In the opinion of the Conference, the exploitation, poverty and unemployment of the kisans cannot be removed unless the Zemindari System is abolished and the heavy burden of debts is lifted from the heads of the kisans, unless such a system of land-settlement is adopted by which the kisans themselves become the owners of the lands and no tax, rent or revenue is charged on the minimum income necessary for maintaining a kisan family on a good and progressive standard and last but not the least, unless gainful employment is provided for those who are landless or have not got enough lands.

The Conference expressed, on behalf of the kisans of Bihar its firm determination to take active part in the fight for freedom, as without freeing the country from the clutches of Imperialism, it is not possible to realise the fundamental rights of the kisans.

Another important resolution warned the kisans of the dangerous prospect of a fast-approaching international conflagration in which the forces of political and economic emancipation from hunger, exploitation under the banner of which the peasants, workers, the lower middle classes and small traders would be pitched against the forces of Capitalism, Imperialism and Fascism which are out to keep the toiling masses of the world under their political and economic domination.

In the opinion of the Conference the fate of the poor and downtrodden humanity of the world at large depends upon the outcome of this struggle and therefore it declares that, in this the peasants of Bihar would march hand in hand with the forces of the peasants and workers of the world.

WISH SUCCESS TO CONGRESS.

While wishing for the success of the Congress in the forthcoming elections, the Conference expressed surprise and regret that neither the promised meeting of the A. I. C. C. to incorporate the demands of the kisans in its election manifesto has been called, nor the B. P. C. C. has issued any manifesto concerning the kisans. The Conference further requested the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee to incorporate the demands contained in the manifesto of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha in its election manifesto and keeping the interests of the kisans in their view to adopt only such candidates as have been the faithful supporters of the demands of the kisans and have done, nothing against the interests of the kisans or done anything in favour of British Imperialism or its supporters.

This Conference further made it clear that the aim of the Congressmen entering the legislatures should be to wreck the new Constitution and not to work it by accepting offices and thus to drag the country in a path of barren constitutionalism, as in the definite opinion of the Conference this Constitution is thoroughly reactionary and it tends to perpetuate and further strengthen the position of the vested interests against the kisans, labourers and exploited classes.

IRONIC ECHO.

The Conference, by another resolution declared that the solicitude for the kisans displayed by Lord Linlithgow, the Chairman of the last Royal Commission on Agriculture, and the present Viceroy of India, through his stud-bull movement is nothing but an ironic echo.

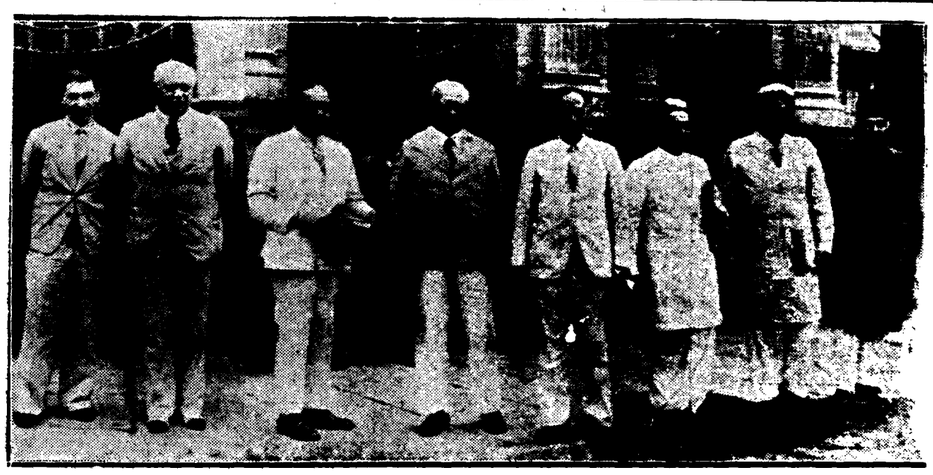
In the opinion of the Conference the move is dangerous for the vested interests of the kisans in as much as it stands to throw their real and basic problems into the background and diverts their attention from them.—Uniter Press.

Election Rivalry Ends In Assaults

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

Considerable excitement prevailed on Saturday night in the Indian quarters near the bazar area, when the supporters of two Muslim candidates who are contesting for an Indian seat in the House of Representatives in Burma, came to a clash.

It is reported that the supporters mostly composed of young men, went about shouting "Vote for So and So," and, when they entered Maung Taulay Street, members of the rival party resented the shouts. A quarrel ensued, in the course of which brick-bats, bottles and sticks were freely used. On receipt of information, the police rushed to the scene and restored order and continued patrolling in the disturbed area, practically for the whole night. Seven persons were brought to the general hospital for treatment, but their injuries were simple, excepting one who received a stab wound at his back.—United Press.



The first Meeting of the Board of Directors of the newly formed Associated Cement Co., Ltd., was held on Tuesday noon at Esplanade House, Bombay under the presidentship of Sir Nowroji Saklatwala. Photo shows: from left to right standing 2nd Sir N. Saklatvala along with others.

WHITEHALL'S IGNORANCE

Masani Refutes Under-Secretary's Amazing Statement

Interviewed by the "Bombay Chronicle" in connection with the reasons given by the Under Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons yesterday for his externment from the Punjab, Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, said that he was amused at the lack of information shown by Mr. Butler in saying that he had entered Punjab "under the guise of electioneering."

"WE WORK IN OPEN."

"Actually," said Mr. Masani, "I had gone on organisation work for the Party as I stated publicly at the time of my arrest. We Congress Socialists act and work in the open and have no need to resort to such subterfuges.

"As for the allegation of my 'Communist affiliations,' it will be remembered that last year the Government of India wanted my passport to be cancelled on the ground that I was a Communist. Sir Henry Craik suggested in the Assembly that I was travelling to Moscow to attend the Congress of the Communist International. But unfortunately they could not convince ever Lord Zetland! This year Mr. Butler with more caution has accused me of Communist affiliations, whatever that may mean.

"DELIGHTFUL, BUT."

"All this is no doubt delightful, but it is interesting to note that no attempt was made to justify the Punjab Government's allegation that I had acted 'in a manner prejudicial to public safety and peace.' On the contrary the charge against me in the House of Commons was of an intention to preach sedition and foster a revolutionary mentality." &

PRESS ORDINANCE IN ACTION

Rs. 3,000 Demanded As Security From Nagpur Paper

NAGPUR, Nov. 12.

The District Magistrate of Nagpur served on Mr. Ogale, Editor of the "Maharashtra", the local Government's notice demanding a security of Rs. 3,000 from him, as keeper of the Maharashtra Press in respect of articles appearing in the paper on September 9, 1934, 15th September, 1935, 5th April, 19th April and 3rd May, 1936, criticising the Nizam's Government regarding alleged oppression of Hindu subject in that State.

The security has been demanded under the Tmergency Powers Press Ordinance and should be deposited on or before November, 15.—United Press.

FAMILY BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

KODAIKANALA, Nov. 11.

A family consisting of a young father, mother and their child was buried alive when a house collapsed last night near the "Bliss Villa".

The name of the man is Dhanaraj (23), that of his wife Grace (18) and the child aged 2. Lily Pushpam.—United Press.

PATNA, Nov. 12.—It is reliably understood that Sir Manmanath Mukherjee, Acting Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, who had retired from Service yesterday, intends to settle in Behar and practise as a lawyer in the Patna High Court.—United Press.

BARODA.—Rain is drizzling at intervals during the last three days. About two inches of rain have been recorded. Heavy showers fell Thursday morning.

FRANCE WILL KEEP INDIAN POSSESSIONS

M. Godart Denies Story Of Cession To British Government

PONDICHERRY, Nov. 10.

The categorical statement that France would never think of giving up her Indian possessions to the British, was made by M. Godart in a talk with pressmen on Saturday.

M. Justin Godart has come here on behalf of the French Government to study problems relating to labour, hygiene and other matters.

A question was asked whether there was any truth in the report that M. Godart had been deputed by the French Government specially for enquiring into the recent labour troubles in Pondicherry, and for fixing up the responsibility for the shooting of the labourers in the mills and for finding out how many labourers were shot on the occasion. M. Godart replied: "If one reads the terms of my mission given to me by the Government Decree, it will be found that I am a special delegate of the Government to study the problems relating to labour, public health and social advancement and to find out solution which, after enquiry on the spot, will appear to me to be desirable."

Just A Rumour

M. Godart was next asked about the rumour over which some sensation was created both here and in France relating to the ceding of French Indian possessions to the British Government in return for certain territories belonging to the British Government in East Africa.

He categorically denied that the question of cession of French Indian possessions to the British Government ever came up for discussion in the French Parliament or in high political circles in Paris at any time.—United Press.

LATE MR. VAMANRAO R. NAIK

An Appreciation

(By Dr. N. S. Hardikar)

By the sad and untimely demise of Mr. Vaman Ramchandra Naik of Begumpet on Monday last Hyderabad (Deccan) has lost a stalwart Congressman in the Nizam's Dominions. His position as one of the big zamindars of the State as well as a large-scale contractor gave him a status both in the official world and the public and made him a repository of the confidence of both sections. The officialdom would, when necessary, go even a little out of their way to displease Mr. Vamanrao Naik. And the control of Mr. Vamanrao over the active political section of Hyderabad was such as to keep the movement alive without creating untoward incidents thus making the continuance of Congress activities, as far as they were permitted, possible in the State.

MULTIFARIOUS ACTIVITIES

The late Mr. Vamanrao had almost an innate love for the independence movement in British India and in various ways was instrumental in helping both the Congress and other popular movements like Khadi, Harijan uplift, Karnatak Unification, indigenous insurance companies, physical culture activities, etc.

During the course of my work in the Hindustani Seva Dal, which is at present a banned organisation, I came to know Mr. Vaman Naik very intimately and have had the occasion to observe some of the noble traits of his life. In spite of belonging to the landed and moneyed aristocracy of the richest State in India, Mr. Vaman Naik was a democrat at heart and he always treated those with whom he came in contact as his equals. There was absolutely no snobbishness in the man But at the same time Mr. Vaman Naik was shrewd enough to appraise the worth of every individual with whom he came in contact almost at first sight. And it is very rarely that he failed in the first valuation he put on persons. And so far as hospitality is concerned, it is a well-known fact that Hyderabadis are among the most hospitable people in the States of India; and Mr. Vaman Naik was a noble host to whoever went to Hyderabad for Congress or other public work and had the good fortune to receive hospitality under his roof.

A GENEROUS HELPER.

During the worst days of financial difficulty of the Seva Dal Mr. Vaman Naik who was the Treasurer of the Dal for a number of years till its being taken up by the Congress, never allowed any proposed activity to be abandoned on account of want of finances. He not only came forth with the most practical advice at the meetings of the All-India Board of the Dal, but backed up his advice with personal material help, which was no small encouragement to the organisers. It was mainly through his encouragement and financial and other support that the building of the Academy of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Bagalkot in Bijapur District reached its completion. The total expenditure in connection with the Academy must have reached nearly a quarter of a lakh, and in the days of depression of the political movement in Karnatak it was no easy task to raise this sum. But for the encouragement that the organisers received from Mr. Vaman Naik the task would have been almost insuperable. And it was Mr. Vamanrao Naik again who when the building was to be opened, secured Raja Dhanraj Giril Bahadur, the well-known mill-owner philanthropist, to preside over the opening ceremony.

From the first day of his contact with the Hindustani Seva Dal almost from its inception to the day that it was taken over by the Congress Mr. Vaman Naik kept up his keen interest in the activities and progress of the organisation and helped not only the Chief organisers but even the other officers of the Dal whenever they went to him with his advice and money. In short in the records of the Hindustani Seva Dal Mr. Vamanrao Naik possesses a golden niche even to-day

The Seva Dal was only a part of the Congress activities with which Mr. Vamanrao was connected. He was president of the Hyderabad Congress Committee and also Chief of the State Harijan Sevak Sangha. When Mahatma Gandhi went to Hyderabad on his All-India Harijan tour, Mr Vamanrao Naik was the host of the Mahatma and his party.

FREE FROM BIAS.

Though a Maharatta by birth and a devout Hindu in his private life, neither provincialism nor communalism had any place in the make-up of the character and behaviour of Mr. Naik. He never gave cause to get his name mixed up either in the language—Kanarese, Marathi, Hindi, Urdu—controversy, or in the Karnatak-Maharashtra jurisdictional controversy.

Such petty squabbles never touched Mr. Vamanrao. In fact, he was a strong advocate of linguistic provinces and helped the Karnatak Unification movement in his own way.

There are very few persons in public life or public movements, who having come into contact with Mr. Vamanrao Naik, have not benefited materially through his kind advice, sympathy and material help. To the popular public movements in Karnatak, Maharashtra and in the State itself the demise of Mr. Vamanrao Naik is an irreparable loss. Many of his friends who knew Mr. Vamanrao's kind heart intimately, will feel his death like that of their own brother: such was the attachment and interest he used to take in the activities of his friends.

Mr. Vamanrao Naik was a member of the A.I.C.C from Karnatak for a number of years and was sometime Vice-President of the Karnatak P. C. C.; he was recently elected Vice-President of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Municipality.

While we pay our tribute to the memory of the kind-hearted gentleman that Mr. Vaman Naik was, we fervently hope that Mr. Ramchandra Naik, Mr. Vamanrao's son, who is a barrister of one of the Inns of Court of London, will keep up the noble tradition of his father and will emulate his father's enthusiasm and sincere devotion to the public movements in the State and the country.

ANDREWS MEETS GANDHIJI

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 12.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived here from Bombay on his return from an overseas voyage and will stay as a guest at the residence of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

He paid visits to Mahatma Gandhi on three occasions at Shegaon Mr. Andrews is keeping indifferent health and will stay here for some time.

To-day he left for Nagpur and will return on Monday.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*

AFTER DRIVING ALL NIGHT, WADE 'PHONES DONAVAN, WHO IS BACK IN LONDON
10-14
YES, I'LL BE AT CLIFTON'S COUNTRY HOME IN FIVE MINUTES — REMEMBER, DONAVAN, FIND OUT ALL YOU CAN ABOUT WHERE HIS MONEY COMES FROM, WHERE IT GOES — EVERYTHING!
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
THAT MUST BE CLIFTON MANOR — HMMM, LOOKS LIKE SOMETHING'S GOING ON!
CLIFTON MANOR
I'LL FIX YOU FOR THIS, CLIFTON!
GET OUT AND STAY OUT, HALE! — IF YOU COME BACK, I'LL KILL YOU!
LYMAN ANDERSON

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL VI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Fazl Bazar Street, Fort.